

4. On a small Collection of Mammals obtained by Captain Deasy in South Chinese Turkestan and Western Tibet.
By G. E. H. BARRETT-HAMILTON, F.Z.S.

[Received March 2, 1900.]

The small collection of mammals which is dealt with in the present paper includes only 16 specimens of 5 species, all rodents. These are, however, of considerable interest, since, apart from the localities in which they were procured, two of them, a Vole and a Jerboa, which I have named respectively *Microtus lama* and *Dipus deasyi*, belong to hitherto undescribed forms. A third is the extraordinary *Euchoreutes naso*, described by Mr. W. J. Sclater in 1890 from specimens obtained by the Hon. Charles Ellis somewhere in Eastern Turkestan. The acquisition of examples of this species (and genus) adds a valuable novelty to the collection of mammals in the British Museum, whither Capt. Deasy's specimens have found their way.

The following is a list of the specimens:—

MERIONES CRYPTORHINUS Blanford, J. A. S. Bengal, ii. p. 108 (1875).

No. 99.11.5.1. ♂. Kara Sai, Chinese Turkestan, 9th July, 1898, altitude 9500 ft.

MICROTUS (ALTICOLA) LAMA, sp. nov.

α & β. No. 97.1.21.3 & 4. 25 miles south-east of Lake Arucho, W. Tibet, altitude 16,000 ft., August 1897.

γ. No. 99. 11.5.2, "Camp, 1898," Chinese Turkestan, altitude 17,800 ft., August 8th, 1898.

Native name, "Such Kun."

Type, no. 97.1.21.3.

Description. External characters similar to those of *M. stracheyi* Thos., but with the teeth and posterior termination of the palate very like those of *M. roylei* Ogilvie. Agrees with *M. albicauda* True in that $\overline{m. 1}$ has 8 salient angles, but has the tail far shorter.

Dimensions of the type (in millim.):—Dried skin. Head and body 115; tail 12; hind foot with claws 19.5; hind foot without claws 8; ear 11.

Skull (damaged posteriorly)—zygomatic breadth 14.5; length of nasals 8.5; palatal length 14.5 (from posterior termination of palate to anterior margin of incisors).

The specimen γ appears to be the young of this form.

DIPUS DEASYI, sp. nov.

Type. No. 99.11.5.3. ♀, Nura, Chinese Turkestan, 7500 ft., 6th October, 1898 (original number 73).

Description. In external appearance resembles *D. loftusi* Blanford, but the colour of the upper surface is richer and not so brown;

the exact tint being somewhere between "Ecrú drab" and "Fawn colour"¹.

Skull resembles that of *D. lagopus* Licht., but the teeth are more massive and their pattern less complicated.

Dimensions of the type—head and body 125; tail 160; hind foot 59; ear 18. (All taken from the dried skin.)

This is a very distinct Jerboa, with no very near known ally, and a detailed description of which would be unnecessary. I have pleasure in connecting it with the name of its discoverer.

DIPUS, sp. inc.

Nos. 99.11.5.4 & 5. 2 males, imm., Kotaz Sangai, near Khotan, Turkestan, 4700 ft., 8th October, 1898.

The immaturity of these two specimens prevents their satisfactory determination; they may be the young of *D. deasyi*.

EUCHOREUTES NASO, W. L. Scater, P. Z. S. 1890, p. 610.

Nos. 99.11.5.6, 7 & 8. ♀. Ak Langar on the Yarkand-Khotan Road, altitude 4500 ft., 3rd July, 1898.

Native name, "Sarok Kuruk" ("Brown Tail").

The original specimens of *Euchoreutes naso*, although known to be from Eastern or Chinese Turkestan, had no exact locality attached to them. It is satisfactory to have this deficiency supplied by Captain Deasy's specimens. The Ak Langar is a Rest-house. The specimens were obtained in the night, so that, although Captain Deasy states that the animal was very common, he is unable to give any details as to its habits.

OCHOTONA LADACENSIS, Günther, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, xvi. p. 231 (1875).

No. 99.11.5.9. ♂. Yepal Ungur, Chinese Turkestan, 15,000 ft., 22nd July, 1898.

No. 99.11.5.10 & 11, two females. Ditto, ditto, 20th July, 1898.

No. 99.8.10.1. Zad Kulan Urgi, Chinese Turkestan, altitude 12,800 ft., 25th December, 1897.

No. 97.1.21.1. 25 miles S.E. of Lake Arucho, W. Tibet.

No. 97.1.21.2. Ditto, ditto.

5. On a Collection of Butterflies from the Bahamas.

By EMILY MARY SHARPE.

[Received January 4, 1900.]

(Plate XIX.)

Mr. J. L. Bonhote, who is well known for his excellent observations in the ornithological world, was for some time Private Secretary to Sir Gilbert Carter, K.C.M.G., the Governor of the

¹ Ridgway, 'Nomenclature of Colors,' 1886, pl. iii.

Bahama Islands in 1898, and made a collection of Lepidoptera in the island of Nassau.

So far as I can discover, no papers have ever been published on the Butterflies of the Bahamas, and I think, therefore, that a list of Mr. Bonhote's specimens may be useful. The Collector's field-notes are added.

Family DANAIDÆ.

1. *DANAIS PLEXIPPUS* (Linn.).

Danais plexippus, Kirby, Syn. Cat. Diurn. Lepid. i. p. 5 (1871); Godman & Salvin, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Rhop. i. p. 1 (1879).

Hab. N. America. C. America from Mexico to Panama. W. S. America to Peru.

a. ♀. April 11, 1898.

b. ♂. May 11, 1898.

c. ♀. June 30, 1898.

d, e. ♂. July 1, 25, 1898.

["Fairly common throughout the summer months: flies very swiftly, but may easily be caught on the flowers of the *Ipecechana* plant, where it frequently settles."—*J. L. B.*]

Family SATYRIDÆ.

2. *CALISTO HEROPHILE* Hübn.

Calisto herophile, Kirby, t. c. p. 103 (1871).

Hab. Honduras. Cuba.

a. August 23, 1898.

Family NYMPHALIDÆ.

3. *AGRAULIS VANILLE* (Linn.).

Dione vanille, Kirby, t. c. p. 148 (1871).

Agraulis vanille, Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 171 (1882).

Hab. N. America. C. America from Mexico to Panama. South America. Antilles.

a, b. ♂ ♀. April 4, 1898.

c. ♂. June 15, 1898.

d, e. ♂ ♀. July 2, 25, 1898.

["One of the commonest species in the island, found everywhere throughout the year."—*J. L. B.*]

4. *COLENIS DELILA* (Fabr.).

Colenis delila, Kirby, t. c. p. 147 (1871).

Hab. Guiana. Jamaica.

a, b. June 27, 30, 1898.

c. September 30, 1898.

["The males are frequently seen where the bush has been cut down leaving a thick undergrowth; the females are seldom seen and when disturbed fly low in the undergrowth."—*J. L. B.*]

5. *EUPTOIETA HEGESIA* (Cram.).

Euptoieta hegesia, Kirby, t. c. p. 154 (1871).

Eupetoieta hegesia, Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 175 (1882).

Hab. N. & C. America. S. America. Cuba. Jamaica.
a-c. June 9, 13, 18, 1898.

["A very common species, on the wing throughout the year."—*J. L. B.*]

6. *PHYCIODES FRISIA* (Poey).

Phyciodes frisia, Kirby, t. c. p. 173 (1871); Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 203 (1882).

Hab. Florida. Greater Antilles. Panama. Colombia. Venezuela.

a, b. July 2, 29, 1898.

c. Clifton, July 21, 1898.

d. September 9, 1898.

["The first examples of this species were seen in June, and during July it was very common."—*J. L. B.*]

7. *ANARTIA IATROPHÆ* (Linn.).

Anartia iatrophæ, Kirby, t. c. p. 194 (1871); Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 221 (1882).

Hab. Texas. Florida. C. America, from Mexico to Panama. S. America. Antilles.

a. June 10, 1898.

b. July 13, 1898.

["Fairly common in the open parts of the bush, very fond of settling on the rock or paths."—*J. L. B.*]

8. *ANÆA ECHEMUS* Doubl. & Hewits.

Anæa echemus, Kirby, t. c. p. 276 (1871); Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 355 (1884).

Hab. Honduras. Cuba.

a. March 23, 1898.

b. April 12, 1898.

["The only two examples met with. They were both taken at the same place, viz., a shady roadway cut through the bush."—*J. L. B.*]

Family LYCÆNIDÆ.

9. *TARUCUS CASSIUS* (Cram.).

Cupido cassius, Kirby, op. cit. ii. p. 351 (1871).

Lycæna cassius, Godman & Salvin, op. cit. ii. p. 105 (1887).

Hab. C. America. Mexico to Panama. Colombia. Guiana. S. Brazil.

a. July 2, 1898.

["A common species on the wing throughout the summer."—*J. L. B.*]

10. *TMOLUS ANGELIA* Hewits.

Thecla angelia, Hewitson, Illustr. Diurn. Lepid. i. p. 162 (1874); Kirby, op. cit. Suppl. p. 777 (1877).

Hab. Antilles.

a. June 26, 1898.

11. *TMOLUS SALONA* Hewits.

Thecla salona, Kirby, op. cit. ii. p. 401 (1871); Hewitson, t. c. p. 159 (1873).

a. July 1, 1898.

Family PIERIDÆ.

12. *CALLIDRYAS EUBULE* (Linn.).

Catopsilia eubule, Kirby, t. c. p. 482 (1871).

Callidryas eubule, Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 141 (1889).

Hab. N. & C. America, and throughout the greater part of S. America. Antilles.

a. ♂. June 13, 1898.

b-e. ♂ ♀. July 2, 8, 25, 29, 1898.

f, g. ♂ ♀. August 12, 1898.

h. ♂. September 8, 1898.

13. *KRICOGONIA LYSIDE* (Godt.).

Kricogonia lyside, Kirby, t. c. p. 487 (1871); Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 150 (1889).

Hab. Texas. Florida. C. America, from Mexico to Nicaragua. Colombia. Venezuela. Greater Antilles.

a. June 30, 1898.

b-d. July 1, 2, 8, 1898.

14. *TERIAS DINA* (Poey).

Eurema dina, Kirby, t. c. p. 445 (1871).

Terias dina, Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 163 (1889).

Hab. C. America from Mexico to Costa Rica.

a, b. ♂ ♀. June 27, 30, 1898.

c-h. ♂ ♀. July 1, 2, 8, 16, 25, 29, 1898.

15. *TERIAS MESSALINA* (Fabr.).

Eurema messalina, Kirby, t. c. p. 445 (1871).

Hab. Jamaica.

a. ♂. May 9, 1898.

b. ♀. June 30, 1898.

c, d. ♂ ♀. July 2, 25, 1898.

[“Flies very low in shady localities.”—*J. L. B.*]

16. *APHRISSA STATIRA* (Cram.).

Catopsilia statira, Kirby, t. c. p. 485 (1871).

Aphrissa statira, Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 147 (1889).

Hab. S. America. C. America from Panama to Mexico.

a. ♂. June 27, 1898.

17. PHÆBIS AGARITHE (Boisd.).

Catopsilia agarithe, Kirby, t. c. p. 484 (1871).

Phæbis agarithe, Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 145 (1889).

Hab. Texas. C. America, from Mexico to Nicaragua. Colombia. Venezuela. Antilles.

a. ♂. April 13, 1898.

b, c. ♂ ♀. July 1, 8, 1898.

18. PIERIS PHILETA (Fabr.).

Pieris monuste (Linn.) pt., Kirby, t. c. p. 458 (1871).

a. ♀. April 10, 1898.

b. ♂. July 19, 1898.

Family P A P I L I O N I D Æ.

19. PAPILIO BONHOTEL, sp. n. (Plate XIX.)

Allied to *Papilio andraemon* of Hübner, but at once distinguished by the narrower and much paler yellow transverse band on the primaries, this band being decidedly more broken up towards the apical area; the hind-marginal border relieved by a row of sulphur-yellow spots. Secondaries with the sulphur-yellow transverse band narrower and paler than in the allied species; the hind-marginal spots pale yellow, but strongly indicated; the post-median row of blue spots somewhat more strongly pronounced than in *P. andraemon*.

Underside. General colour of both wings sulphur- instead of ochre-yellow, the spots and markings being similar to those of *P. andraemon*.

Expanse 3·2 inches. (Nassau, 13th June, 1898.)

Female. Larger, and having the hind-marginal borders and basal area brown instead of blackish as in the male. Secondaries with the marginal row of yellow spots suffused with rufous.

Underside. Similar to that of the male, but the sub-marginal markings on the secondaries more strongly tinted with rufous, these markings being pale sulphur-yellow in the male; the ocellus on the anal angle much larger and more clearly defined than in the male.

Expanse 3·7 inches. (Nassau, 15th June, 1898.)

In the British Museum are three examples of this species from the Bahamas, presented by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who obtained them on Andros Island. He also bred several from larvæ on orange-trees, and noticed that when touched the larvæ protruded two white horns from behind the head. Three other specimens, said to be from Honduras, purchased from Mr. Müller, are identical, or at least are very nearly allied.

[“A common species, having a succession of broods throughout the summer. The larva is dark brown mottled with greyish, having two large white bands, one towards the head and the other on the hinder part of the body. It feeds on the orange, preferring

the tender shoots growing directly from the trunk near the ground, thus causing considerable damage to the plantations, as these shoots are generally the grafted buds. It lies on the upperside of the leaf along the midrib, with its head pointing towards the stem, and in this position much resembles a bird's dropping. The pupa is attached to the trunk of the tree, from which it is practically indistinguishable in colour, and is generally within two feet of the ground. The pupa stage lasts about a fortnight."—*J. L. B.*]

20. *PAPILIO POLYDAMAS* Linn.

Papilio polydamas, Kirby, t. c. p. 521 (1871); Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 200 (1890).

Hab. Florida. C. America from Mexico to Panama. S. America. Greater and Lesser Antilles.

a. August 23, 1898.

["Appears sparingly in April and August."—*J. L. B.*]

Family HESPERIDÆ.

21. *EUDAMUS PROTEUS* (Linn.).

Thymele proteus, Kirby, t. c. p. 570 (1871).

Eulamus proteus, Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 277 (1893).

Hab. S. United States. C. & S. America.

a, b. August 3, 8, 1898.

c. September 30, 1898.

d. October 5, 1898.

["Very common from May to September."—*J. L. B.*]

22. *EPARGYREUS ZESTOS* (Hübner.)

Telegonus zestos, Kirby, t. c. p. 574 (1871).

Hab. Surinam.

a. ♀. April 13, 1898.

b. ♂. August 23, 1898.

c. September 29, 1898.

["Double-brooded and not very numerous."—*J. L. B.*]

23. *ACOLASTUS AMYNTAS* (Fabr.).

Acolastus amyntas, Godman & Salvin, t. c. p. 304 (1893).

Hab. Florida. C. & S. America. Antilles.

a. March 10, 1898.

b. October 5, 1898.

24. *PAMPHILA*, sp. inc.

a, b. September 12, 30, 1898.

25. *PAMPHILA*, sp. inc.

a. July 21, 1898.





Horace Knight del. et lith.

West, Newman chromo

PAPILIO BONHOTETI.

26. PAMPHILA MISERA Lucas.

Pamphila misera, Kirby, t. c. p. 607 (1871).

Hab. Cuba.

a. August 12, 1898.

27. PAMPHILA, sp. inc.

a. July 4, 1898.

b. October 5, 1898.

28. POLITES THAUMAS (Fabr.).

Pamphila thaumas, Kirby, t. c. p. 599 (1871).

Hab. U. S. of America.

a. July 2, 1898.

b. October 7, 1898.

29. HYLEPHILA PHYLÆUS (Drury).

Pamphila phylæus, Kirby, t. c. p. 600 (1871).

Hab. Antilles.

a, b. ♂. July 16, 25, 1898.

c, d. ♂ ♀. August 8, 1898.

e. ♀. September 29, 1898.

f. ♀. October 6, 1898.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIX.

Fig. 1. *Papilio bonhottei*, ♂, p. 201.

1 a. Underside of the same.

1 b. *Papilio bonhottei*, ♀.

1 c. Underside of the same.

6. On new Genera and Species of Phytophagous Coleoptera from South and Central Africa. By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

[Received February 20, 1900.]

(Plate XX.)

The present paper contains the descriptions of one hundred new species of Phytophagous Coleoptera, including also the characters of three new genera. The materials upon which they are based have been received principally from Mr. Guy Marshall in Mashonaland, the Rev. J. O'Neil in Cape Colony, from Dr. Staudinger and Herr Bang-Haas, and others; all the types are in my collection. Our knowledge of the African fauna is therefore again considerably augmented, thanks to the assistance of the above-mentioned ardent collectors.

CRIOCERINÆ.

LEMA DUVIVIERI, sp. n.

Dark fulvous, the head, antennæ, and the legs (the base of the

posterior femora excepted) black; thorax impunctate; elytra metallic dark blue, strongly and closely punctate-striate, the ninth row entire.

Length 7 millim.

Head bluish black, the neck rufous, the vertex impunctate; the eyes very deeply notched; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the third and following joints elongate and slender: thorax not longer than broad, deeply constricted at the sides, the anterior angles with a distinct tubercle, the basal sulcation deep and placed nearly at the middle, the surface impunctate, the portion below the sulcus obsolete grooved and likewise impunctate; scutellum black; elytra with a distinct depression below the base, very strongly and closely punctate-striate, the interstices strongly costate at the sides and at the apex; legs bluish black, the intermediate femora below and the base of the posterior ones fulvous, the underside of the same colour.

Hab. Matadi, Africa. (In the collection of the Belgian Mus. and that of my own.)

Differs from *L. rubricollis* Lac. in the colour of the legs and that of the underside, from *L. sanguinicollis* Lac. in the differently structured thorax; *L. rufo-femorata* Clark is black below and has rufous femora; *L. affinis* Cl. differs similarly.

LEMA BOMAENSIS, sp. n.

Flavous, the terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax sub-cylindrical, sparingly punctured, with some obscure piceous spots; elytra strongly and closely punctate-striate, the sutural margin and a broader sublateral stripe, abbreviated posteriorly, blackish.

Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, flavous, the vertex sometimes obscure piceous; eyes entire, not notched, supra-ocular grooves shallow; clypeus triangularly raised; labrum piceous; antennæ short and robust, the lower joints short, the fifth elongate, terminal joints widened, more or less stained with fuscous; thorax short, subcylindrical, strongly constricted at the base, the basal sulcus deep, the disc with some strong, scattered punctures at the sides and at the middle, the latter with some obsolete piceous spots (sometimes absent); scutellum piceous, its apex truncate; elytra parallel, with a very shallow depression below the base, very strongly punctured in closely approached rows, the interstices costate from the middle downwards, flavous, the suture very narrowly and a broader stripe from the shoulder to below the middle piceous or black; below and the legs flavous, the breast darker, covered with very short yellow pubescence.

Hab. Boma, Congo. (Coll. Belgian Mus. and my own.)

A very distinct species, remarkable on account of the entire eyes, shape of the thorax, which is strongly widened in front, and the pattern of the elytra.

LEMA DUNBRODIENSIS, sp. n.

Fulvous, the breast and the abdomen black; thorax sub-cylindrical, strongly punctured at the middle; elytra strongly punctate-striate, pale fulvous; a sutural band, a spot on the shoulders, and another at the sides anteriorly, black.

Length 4 millim.

Head fulvous, impunctate; the eyes entire, the accompanying grooves shallow and finely pubescent; the labrum black; the antennæ short and stout, fulvous, the second joint moniliform, the third and fourth equal, longer, the fifth and following joints subquadrately widened; thorax subcylindrical, scarcely constricted at the base, the basal sulcus deep, the surface strongly punctured near the anterior angles and at the middle of the disc, the punctures at the latter place arranged in three rows; scutellum black; elytra paler in colour than the thorax, distinctly depressed below the base, strongly and closely punctate-striate, the punctures indistinct near the apex, the interstices not raised or slightly so near the lateral margins; the suture narrowly black, this colour extending laterally as far as the second row of punctures, and having a slight dilation near the depression and near the apex; a small black spot is placed on the shoulders, followed by a short stripe below at the lateral margin; the breast and abdomen black, clothed with short yellow pubescence: the legs fulvous, the last joint of the tarsi and the claws more or less black.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony, S. Africa.

I received a single specimen of this species kindly sent by the Rev. O'Neil, who states that it is the only species he took in this locality by sweeping.

LEMA NATALENSIS Jac. = *L. tarsata* Jac., var.

Of this species Mr. Marshall has sent me some more specimens, which prove the insect to be a most variable one in regard to colour; also that *L. tarsata* Jac. (described by me P. Z. S. 1897, p. 241) is but one of the varieties. The species may always be recognized by the distinct tooth-like tubercles at the anterior angles of the thorax and the peculiar sculpture of the latter. The varieties at present before me are:—

a. The thorax and elytra fulvous, the former with a small black spot at the middle of the basal sulcation; legs piceous.

b. Thorax and legs as in var. *a.*, the elytra entirely dark blue.

In the typical form *L. natalensis* the legs are fulvous and the tarsi black, the thorax and the elytra are either fulvous with a sutural and lateral bluish stripe or entirely dark blue; the head in all the forms is always black as well as the antennæ, but the lower three or four joints of the latter are fulvous. The varieties have been obtained in Mashonaland.

LEMA NIGROTIBIALIS, sp. n.

Fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ, the tibiæ (their base excepted) and the tarsi black; thorax not longer than broad, deeply

sulcate at the sides, nearly impunctate; elytra with deep basal depression, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, more finely so posteriorly.

Length 5 millim.

Head not constricted behind, the vertex raised into two subdivided elevations, supraocular grooves deep; eyes deeply notched; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three or four joints fulvous, third and fourth joints equal, small, slightly longer than the second, terminal joints thickened but distinctly longer than broad; thorax not longer than broad, the anterior portion widened, the sides deeply constricted, the constriction bounded above by a longitudinal ridge, basal sulcus deep, the surface impunctate with the exception of a few fine punctures at the middle, fulvous; scutellum truncate at its apex; elytra with a short but rather deep depression near the suture below the base, regularly, strongly, and rather closely punctate-striate, the punctures much finer towards the apex, the ninth row entire, the interstices at the sides and near the apex slightly costate; below and the legs fulvous; the tibiæ, with the exception of the extreme base, and the tarsi black.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*C. N. Barker*).

Closely allied to *L. fuscitarsis* Jac., from the same locality, but the general coloration darker fulvous, the antennæ less slender, the elytral depression much deeper, and the tibiæ black; in a single specimen the first joint of the antennæ is fulvous only. Mr. Barker has kindly sent me four specimens of this species.

CRIOCERIS MILITARIS, sp. n.

Rufous, the antennæ and legs paler; thorax strongly angulate at the sides, with rows of deep punctures and two large black spots at the disc; elytra deeply punctate-striate, flavous; the shoulders, suture anteriorly, the lateral margins, and a narrow transverse band below the middle, black.

Length 6 millim.

Head strongly constricted behind the eyes, the vertex strongly obliquely raised, rufous; the spaces in front of the eyes black, rugose-punctate, the lower portion of the face and the labrum paler; antennæ stout and short, dark flavous, the second joint moniliform, the third and fourth thicker and slightly larger, equal, the rest transversely widened; thorax subcylindrical, widened anteriorly, the sides forming a strong angle at the middle, the disc with a short oblique row of punctures at the sides and two others at the middle of the anterior portion, rufous, the middle of the surface almost entirely occupied by a large black patch which is connected at the base but divided anteriorly by a short stripe of the rufous ground-colour, the base likewise remains of this colour in shape of a narrow transverse band which has some deep depressions in front of the scutellum; the latter small, flavous; elytra strongly punctured at the anterior portion, the punctures very much finer posteriorly, the disc flavous: a spot on the humeral callus, another

sutural one at the base, the sides, and a transverse narrow band immediately behind the middle and connected with the lateral stripe, black; below and the legs fulvous.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland; on lily of the valley (*G. Marshall*).

C. balyi Har. almost entirely resembles the present species, but is smaller, the head is differently constructed, and the thorax has no black spots, the elytra also have a narrow black margin. Mr. Marshall has sent two exactly similar specimens of this handsome species.

LEUCASTRA BIMACULATA, sp. n.

Fulvous, pubescent; the antennæ, breast, and the legs black; thorax impunctate, with a central black mark; elytra strongly punctured, with a black round spot placed at the middle of each elytron; pubescence pale yellow.

Length 10 millim.

Elongate and parallel; the head broad, strongly but not closely punctured, fulvous, clothed with short pubescence; the clypeus transversely depressed, flavous; the eyes deeply notched; the antennæ black, the last seven joints triangularly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the surface with a narrow transverse groove, running parallel with the anterior and posterior margins, the surface impunctate, clothed with single long yellowish hairs, the middle of the disc with a Λ -shaped black mark; elytra with rather prominent shoulders, somewhat paler in colour than the thorax, depressed near the suture at the base, strongly but not very closely punctured at the anterior portion, more finely so posteriorly, the interstices clothed with long golden-yellow pubescence; legs similarly pubescent, black as well as the breast, the femora unarmed; abdomen pale fulvous.

Hab. Malvern, Natal; Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Mr. Marshall has sent two specimens of this species, which differs in the coloration and pattern of the elytra from any of those described by Westwood and Stål.

CLYTHRINÆ.

DAMIA CAPITATA, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 1.)

Fulvous; the terminal joints of the antennæ, the breast and abdomen black; head and thorax fulvous, the former with two black spots, the latter transverse, impunctate; elytra strongly and semi-rugosely punctured, a transverse band at the base and an oblique broad spot below the middle black.

Mas. Head broad, the lower portion entirely divided longitudinally as far as the eyes; the anterior legs elongate.

Length 5 millim.

Head very broad, fulvous, impunctate, with a triangular black spot in front of each eye, the lower portion longitudinally divided into two broad lamellæ, the right portion of which is longer than

the left and more pointed, these projections are distinctly raised from the parts lying underneath as well as the mandibles; the latter are black, the left being short and broad, and the right mandible long and bent at right angles; antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous, the terminal joints strongly transverse, not extending to the base of the thorax; thorax transverse, nearly three times broader than long, of equal width, the sides strongly rounded, the posterior angles oblique, the disc with a few punctures here and there, obsoletely transversely sulcate near the anterior margin; scutellum triangularly pointed, black; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, of paler colour, very strongly, closely, and unevenly punctured, the interstices slightly rugose, the base with a broad transverse black band which narrows considerably near the scutellum, where it is obliquely shaped and does not extend to the suture; another shorter, transverse band of oblique shape is placed below the middle, it does not extend to either margin; the sides of the elytra strongly deflexed, with a distinct lateral lobe below the shoulders; breast and abdomen black, closely covered with grey pubescence; legs fulvous, the tarsi more or less black; the anterior legs in the male elongate, their tibiæ unarmed; the tarsi rather slender, of nearly equal length.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

Of this interesting species I have seen three specimens, two males and one female; one of each sex was sent by the Rev. O'Neil, and another male is contained in the British Museum. The structure of the head in the male insect is quite unique, no instance having come under my observation of such a split or division of the entire lower portion of the face: but this is not all—in the British Museum specimen this division is not longitudinal but horizontal, and the divided portions are transversely placed. In other respects the insect agrees with mine. In the female the head is simple and the tarsi shorter, but the clypeus is also here deeply triangularly emarginate, although not divided.

DAMIA FRONTALIS, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 2.)

Elongate, subcylindrical, fulvous, the breast black, the head with a black transverse band; the thorax minutely punctured, with two black bands; elytra finely and closely punctured, pale flavous, the suture and a broad lateral band, connected near the apex, black; tibiæ spotted with black.

Length 8 millim.

Head fulvous, the vertex impunctate, shining, the middle finely rugose-punctate in shape of a transverse black band; eyes very distant, moderately large, slightly notched; clypeus fulvous, strongly punctured; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the thorax, the fourth and following joints strongly transversely serrate, the lower four joints fulvous, the others black; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed in front, the sides and the posterior angles strongly rounded, posterior margin nearly straight, without basal lobe, surface only perceptibly punctured

when seen under a strong lens, fulvous, shining, the sides with a broad, slightly curved black band, not extending to the anterior margin; scutellum scarcely longer than broad, its apex rounded; elytra very slightly narrowed towards the apex, very finely punctured in closely approached irregular rows, the lateral lobes broadly rounded and moderately produced, the colour a pale flavous or yellowish white, the suture narrowly black; this colour widened towards the apex, where it is transversely connected with another broad longitudinal band which commences at the base, but does not extend to the apex nor to the lateral margins; abdomen and legs flavous, all the tibiæ with a black stripe at the outer edge of their apical portion; tarsi rather broad and short, the first joint slightly longer than the second.

Hab. Umcheki River, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*); also Moliro, Congo (Belgian Mus.).

Of this very distinct species four specimens are before me, which agree in every respect; there is no other genus, except perhaps *Melitonoma*, where the species could find a more suitable place, on account of the rounded sides and posterior thoracic angles and the short tarsi, which best agree with *Damia*; the anterior legs are also rather longer than the others, as is the case with the other species placed in this genus. The present one is, however, much larger and resembles much in the coloration and pattern certain species of *Peploptera*; the black transverse band at the head will at once help in its recognition.

CAMPTOLENES PUBIFRONS, sp. n.

Black, the head strongly pubescent; thorax strongly but remotely punctured, black, the anterior portion and part of the sides flavous; elytra strongly and irregularly punctured, flavous, an angular band before and another narrow one below the middle, black; legs fulvous.

Mas. Mandibles long and robust, deeply concave, the right one curved; the anterior legs very elongate as well as their tarsi.

Fem. Mandibles and legs normal.

Length 7-8 millim.

Head broad, black, clothed with long yellowish hairs, the epistome not separated, its anterior edge truncate; antennæ short, the fourth and following joints transverse, black, the basal joint fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, rounded at the posterior angles, the base with a depression at each side, the basal margin moderately produced at the middle, the surface irregularly and strongly punctured, black, the anterior third portion and the sides flavous, somewhat thickened; scutellum black; elytra strongly and irregularly punctured, the interstices slightly rugose, longitudinally costate near the apex, flavous, with a transverse narrow black band placed before the middle and extending upwards at the shoulders to the base, and another more irregular angulate band situated at a little distance from the apex; below black, finely pubescent; legs piceous, the anterior tibiæ and

tarsi obscure fulvous; anterior tibiæ mucronate at the apex, the first joint of their tarsi very elongate, as long as the following two joints together (♂).

Hab. Delagoa Bay, received from Mr. G. Marshall.

C. abyssinica Lefèv. (Rev. de Zoolog. 1877, p. 223) seems to be very closely allied, and indeed there appear to be several African species to which Lefèvre's description partially but not entirely applies. Specimens received some time ago from Mr. Marshall, who obtained them in Mashonaland (Salisbury), agree almost entirely with Lefèvre's description of his *C. abyssinica*, but the male in my possession has not the strongly developed mandibles of which the author speaks. On the other hand, the present species agrees in this respect, but the thorax is much shorter and decidedly not rugose and confluent punctate, so that I cannot identify the species with that of Lefèvre. The apical elytral spot is only present in the female of *C. pubifrons*, and scarcely indicated in the other sex.

PEPLOPTERA APICATA, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 3.)

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; thorax sparingly punctured, the anterior and lateral margins, as well as a central short stripe, flavous; elytra finely punctured, flavous, an angular narrow band near the base, interrupted at the suture, and a broad transverse band near the apex black, the latter part more or less fulvous.

Length 10 millim.

Of broad and robust shape; the head black, finely rugose and closely pubescent, the vertex swollen; eyes large, oblong, slightly emarginate at their lower portion; palpi fulvous; antennæ not extending to the base of the thorax, black, the basal five joints fulvous, second and third joints very short, the apical joints strongly transverse; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides straight and oblique, the median lobe distinct, broad and truncate, the surface finely and sparingly punctured near the base, more strongly so at the sides, the base with a transverse, strongly punctured depression at the middle; the disc black, very shining, a short central stripe dividing the black portion anteriorly, and the anterior and lateral margins very narrowly, pale flavous; scutellum black, its apex truncate; elytra finely punctured in irregular rows, which are nearly indistinct near the apex, flavous, a strongly angular band (which consists of two joined spots, of which one is placed on the shoulders, the other within the latter), near the suture but not extending to it, black; another very broad black band is placed below the middle across the elytra, including at the apex a transversely shaped fulvous or flavous spot; below densely clothed with silvery pubescence; the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, the latter very broad in the male insect; last abdominal segment in the same sex emarginate at the middle, in the female provided with a deep oval fovea.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Allied to *P. hæmorrhagica* Gerst., but quite distinct in the fine elytral punctation, the abbreviated humeral band and the great width of the posterior one, also in the markings of the thorax; in regard to this I may add to the description that the flavous anterior and lateral stripes are bounded by the extreme black edges of the thoracic margins. *P. abyssinica* Lefèv. seems also closely allied, but the description says nothing of an anterior flavous margin, and gives only a black humeral spot, not an angulate band, nor are the tibiæ described as fulvous. I have received several specimens of this handsome species from Mr. Guy Marshall.

PEPLOPTERA LEFÈVREI, sp. n.

Subcylindrical, black; thorax flavous, sparingly punctured, the disc with a broad black band; elytra flavous, rather regularly punctate-striate, a spot on the shoulders and a transverse band near the apex, as well as the extreme apical margins, black.

Length 7 millim.

Head black, the vertex strongly swollen, longitudinally sulcate at the middle, the space between the eyes strongly punctured and slightly rugose, non-pubescent; the antennæ not extending to the base of the thorax, black, the second and third joints fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, but little narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight, the median lobe broad, not much produced, and preceded by a distinct transverse depression, the surface with a few fine punctures near the base and the posterior angles, fulvous; the middle of the disc occupied by a broad subtriangular black patch, which extends to the anterior margin, where it is greatly narrowed; scutellum small, black; elytra flavous, with regular rows of fine punctures, which become a little more confused at the sides and near the apex, the interstices rather closely and very minutely punctured, the shoulders with a black spot, a transverse narrow black band of somewhat irregular shape is placed below the middle, extending to the sides in some instances, but interrupted in others; below and the legs black, closely covered with silvery pubescence; tarsi broad and rather robust.

Hab. Delagoa Bay.

In spite of its great similarity in coloration to *P. angustata* Erichs., *P. cylindriciformis* Lac., and one or two other African species, the punctation of the elytra does not permit me to identify *P. lefèvrei* with either of these; the elytral rows are fairly regular and more distantly placed than in the named species, and the interstices are likewise finely punctured; in the allied forms the punctation is almost always close and irregular and that of the thorax more distinct. The species would find its place amongst Lacordaire's group in which the tarsi are broad.

PEPLOPTERA SEMIFASCIATA, sp. n.

Black, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; thorax strongly and sparingly punctured, fulvous; elytra strongly, closely, and semiregularly

punctate, fulvous; a spot on the shoulders, another near the scutellum, and a transverse curved band below the middle, black.

Length 6 millim.

Head black, sparingly punctured at the vertex, the space round the eyes rugosely punctate, the clypeus more strongly punctured; antennæ not extending to the base of the thorax, black, the second and third joints more or less fulvous, the following joints of strongly transverse shape: thorax twice as broad as long, subcylindrical, the sides rounded, strongly and closely punctured, the disc more remotely so, fulvous; scutellum black; elytra parallel, subcylindrical, distinctly lobed below the shoulders, not covering the pygidium, the punctuation like that of the thorax, closely placed in irregular rows, the shoulders with a small black spot, another larger one near the scutellum; a broad, slightly curved band is placed below the middle, its upper margin being highly convex and its lower one concave; below and the pygidium densely covered with silvery pubescence; legs fulvous, the femora blackish.

Hab. Headlands, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Allied to *P. punctata* Jac., but smaller, the elytra more strongly punctured and with a broad posterior band instead of two spots, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, not black.

PEPLOPTERA ANCHORALIS, sp. n.

Black, closely pubescent below, anterior and lateral margins of the thorax fulvous, the latter very minutely punctured; elytra more strongly punctate-striate, fulvous, an elongate humeral stripe, and a sutural band from the middle downwards, connected with an elongate spot near the apex, black.

Length 8 millim.

Head black, closely punctured and rugose near the eyes, the latter very large; antennæ not extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower four joints fulvous, basal joint black above, closely pubescent; thorax about one half broader than long, the anterior margin a third shorter than the basal one, the sides nearly straight, anterior and posterior angles distinct, the posterior margin roundly produced at the middle, the surface very finely and somewhat closely punctured, with a distinct transverse groove near the median lobe, more strongly punctured than the rest of the surface, the latter black, in shape of a broad transverse band, the anterior margin of which is deeply indented at the sides and at the middle, this band leaves the lateral and anterior margins of the flavous ground-colour; scutellum triangular, black; elytra with strongly produced lateral lobes, regularly and moderately strongly punctate-striate, fulvous, or flavous the suture from before the middle to the apex in shape of a medially narrowed band, an ovate spot near the apex touching this band, and a short slightly oblique elongate band on the shoulders, black; this latter band terminates exactly where the sutural band begins; below and the legs black, closely covered with silky silvery pubescence; tarsi broad.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Closely allied to *P. humeralis* Jac., likewise from Mashonaland, but differing in the black disc of the thorax and in not having a black stripe at the lateral margins of the elytra; the latter in *P. humeralis* have the sutural band also extending higher upwards and not ending abruptly truncate as in the present insect. *P. schimperi* Lefèv. and *P. abyssinica* Lefèv. are likewise closely allied; but the first-named species is described as having the anterior angles of the thorax fulvous only, in having a broad transverse elytral band near the apex, and a subquadrate, not elongate, humeral spot. *P. abyssinica* has similarly coloured elytra, rufous tarsi, and is smaller. Of the present insect three specimens have been sent by Mr. Marshall, of which one has the elytral spots widened into a broad band like Lefèvre's last-named insect, but the tarsi in all are black; it may, however, possibly be a variety of that insect.

GYNANDROPTHALMA SUBRUGOSA, sp. n.

Entirely dark metallic blue; antennæ black; thorax strongly transverse, impunctate; elytra very strongly and closely punctured, the interstices irregularly rugose.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 millim.

Elongate and parallel, the head nearly impunctate, with a few oblique strigæ between the eyes; the latter large, very slightly indented at their lower portion; epistome with a few punctures, triangularly emarginate at its anterior margin; antennæ black, the basal joint metallic blue, the second and third very short, obscure fulvous, the others strongly transverse; thorax twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed in front, the sides rounded, with a distinct but narrow reflexed margin, the median lobe broadly produced, posterior angles rounded, the disc impunctate, with a short transverse depression at each side; scutellum broad, its apex truncate; elytra feebly lobed below the shoulders, closely and strongly punctured, the interstices transversely rugose, less strongly so towards the apex; below very sparingly pubescent; the legs rather elongate, the first joint of the tarsi slightly longer than the second.

Hab. Cape. (Two specimens in my collection.)

G. aspatina Gerst. seems to be a closely allied species, but is described with finely and remotely punctured elytra, which cannot possibly be applied to the present species, in which these parts are distinctly rugose and strongly punctured.

GYNANDROPTHALMA MARGINICOLLIS, sp. n.

Black, finely pubescent below; thorax transverse, impunctate, the extreme lateral margin fulvous; elytra finely punctured, fulvous, a spot on the shoulders, a larger one near the suture at the middle, and a transverse band below the latter, black.

Length 5 millim.

Of narrow, elongate and parallel shape; the head black, very

finely and sparingly punctured and clothed with single grey pubescence; the clypeus not separated from the face, its anterior margin concave; eyes large, ovate; antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, dentate from the fourth joint, black, the lower three joints fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides and the posterior angles rather rounded, the median lobe but slightly produced, the surface entirely impunctate, black, shining, the extreme lateral margin fulvous; scutellum black, pointed, broad at the base; elytra finely and rather closely punctured, fulvous, the shoulders with a small black spot, a larger round spot is placed near the suture at the middle, and a transverse short band, concave at its lower margin, at some distance from the apex, this band does not quite extend to either margin; the breast and abdomen black, clothed with grey pubescence; legs rather slender as well as the tarsi.

Hab. Ibembo, Congo (*Duvivier*). (Coll. Belgian Mus. and my own.)

The coloration of the thorax and that of the elytra will at once assist in the recognition of this species, of which I have seen two specimens, which were formerly contained in the collection of the late A. Duvivier. The species seems closely allied in coloration to *G. foveiceps* Lac., but is of more narrowly elongate shape, and the thorax is not fulvous but black.

COPTOCEPHALA FALKENSTEINI Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitsch. 1882, p. 396.

This species is a true *Peploptera* and must be placed in that genus, as several specimens which I received from German East Africa have proved to me.

CRYPTOCEPHALINÆ.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS ORNATICOLLIS, sp. n.

Flavous, terminal joints of the antennæ black, the head and thorax dark fulvous, the latter with the sides and two basal spots flavous; elytra regularly punctate-striate, flavous, a spot on the shoulder, another near the middle, and a transverse narrow band near the apex, black.

Length 5 millim.

Of robust, posteriorly slightly narrowed shape; the head dark fulvous or piceous, finely and closely punctured; antennæ long, black, the lower five joints flavous, terminal joints elongate and distinctly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, strongly narrowed in front, the sides greatly deflexed, the lateral margins rounded at the middle, the surface very minutely punctured, the disc piceous or dark fulvous, the anterior margin narrowly, the sides more broadly and two large oblique spots at the base, flavous; scutellum broad, its apex rounded, flavous, the base narrowly black; elytra distinctly narrowed posteriorly, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, flavous, the interstices flat and impunctate, the

basal margin very narrowly, a spot on the shoulders, another near the suture at the middle, and a narrow transverse irregular-shaped band near the apex black, the extreme lateral margin posteriorly dark fulvous; below and the legs flavous; abdomen darker; the anterior legs rather elongate, their tarsi very broad.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (*G. Marshall*).

Of this species I received three specimens from Mr. Marshall which show no differences of any importance. There are not many African species of the present genus which have a similarly marked thorax, the nearest being perhaps *C. denticulatus*; in the present species, however, the dark portion of the thorax is not black but dark fulvous or piceous; the number and position of the elytral spots also differ from any of its allies.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS SEVERINI, sp. n.

Black, above and the legs flavous, vertex of head black; thorax impunctate, with five black stripes; elytra finely and irregularly punctured, with a subsutural and lateral black longitudinal band, the latter divided.

Length 8 millim.

Broad and robust; the head impunctate, slightly depressed, flavous, the vertex with a narrow transverse black band; eyes very broadly emarginate; clypeus concave at its anterior margin; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal five joints widened; thorax subcylindrical, with strongly deflexed sides, the middle widened, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous, with five equally distant black spots or bands, the middle one narrow and extending from the base to the apex, the others much shorter and abbreviated at each end, the outer one the shortest and placed on the lateral margin; scutellum black, broad, its apex truncate; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, slightly constricted at the sides near the middle, the punctuation very fine, placed in double rows near the suture, but irregularly at the sides, the last row placed at some distance from the lateral margin, the latter likewise accompanied by a stronger row of punctures; each elytron with two longitudinal black bands, the first placed near the suture of slightly oblique direction, abbreviated below the middle, the other placed on the shoulder, interrupted at the middle and not extending much further than the subsutural band; underside black, clothed with very short pubescence, the coxæ and the last abdominal segment flavous at the base; pygidium flavous with a central black spot; prosternum broad, pubescent, its base produced at the angles into a blunt point.

Hab. Loulouabourg, Congo. (Coil. Belgian Mus. and my own.)

One of the largest African species, and easily recognized by the system of its coloration.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS STRIGICOLLIS, sp. n.

Obscure fulvous; antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black; thorax fulvous, closely longitudinally strigose; elytra strongly

punctate-striate, the interstices convex, flavous, a broad transverse band at the base and another near the apex black.

Length 4 millim.

Head fulvous, impunctate, slightly uneven, the eyes nearly continuous at the vertex; antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints flavous, the third and the following three joints gradually increasing in length, the terminal ones shorter; thorax twice as broad as long, slightly widened at the middle, fulvous, the basal margin narrowly black, the posterior angles flavous, the entire surface covered with longitudinal fine strigæ without punctures, posterior margin finely serrate; scutellum black, with a fulvous basal spot, its apex truncate; elytra very slightly narrowed posteriorly, deeply and closely punctate-striate, the interstices strongly longitudinally costate, especially so at the sides, flavous, the base with a broad transverse black band, not quite extending to the lateral margins, another similar band is placed close to the apex, leaving the latter of the flavous ground-colour; underside and legs pale fulvous, finely pubescent.

Hab. Moliro, Africa (*Duvivier*).

This is another of those species having the thorax closely strigose, which seem confined to Africa; the other two known species, *C. araticollis* Chap. and *C. natalensis* Jac., are devoid of elytral bands. I received the specimen from the Belgian Museum.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS SALISBURIENSIS, sp. n.

Head and the underside black; thorax impunctate, flavous, with two large black spots; elytra moderately strongly punctate-striate, flavous; a round spot on the shoulders, a sutural transverse spot at the middle, and a transverse band near the apex, black; legs flavous, the femora spotted with black.

Length 5 millim.

Head black, distinctly punctured and sparingly pubescent; the clypeus and the sides of the face below the eyes yellow; antennæ slender, black, the lower five joints flavous, the basal joint black above; thorax with the sides straight or nearly so, otherwise of usual shape, the basal margin near the anterior angles distinctly toothed, the surface impunctate or with a few minute punctures, fulvous, with a large black oblong spot at each side, not extending to the anterior margin, the extreme basal margin likewise black, the other margins of the ground-colour; scutellum black; elytra rather finely punctate-striate, the interstices with some extremely fine punctures, flavous, the shoulders with a black oblong spot, the suture at the middle with another transverse short spot, a transverse band extending across the suture but not quite to the sides is also placed near the apex; below black, the prosternum, mesosternum, and a spot at the base of the abdomen yellow, the posterior angles of the prosternum prolonged laterally; femora with a black spot at the middle.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

This species seems more nearly allied in coloration to *C. erythromelas* Suffr. than to any other, but differs in the anterior sutural spot and posterior band, which both extend across the suture; the legs also are flavous and not black; the prosternum agrees very nearly with that of *C. v-nigrum*. Two exactly similar specimens were sent by Mr. Marshall.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS FLAVO-ORNATUS, sp. n.

Flavous, the apical joints of the antennæ black, above fulvous; the thorax impunctate, the lateral margins and a central longitudinal stripe flavous; elytra rather closely punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured.

Length 4-4½ millim.

Of parallel, subcylindrical shape, the head with a distinct central longitudinal sulcus, sparingly punctured, fulvous, the space near the eyes flavous; the latter reniform, broadly emarginate at the middle; antennæ comparatively short and robust, black, the lower five joints flavous, second and third joints short, equal, terminal joints robust and strongly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, very convex, the sides nearly straight, the surface entirely impunctate, with a distinct oblique depression at the base on each side in front of the scutellum; the disc fulvous, interrupted by a narrow central flavous stripe from the base to the apex, the sides likewise narrowly, and the posterior angles more broadly flavous, extreme basal margin black; scutellum flavous, its apex truncate; elytra parallel, closely and rather strongly punctate-striate, the punctures somewhat closely placed and smaller towards the apex, the interstices finely punctured; the epipleuræ at the base, the underside, and the legs flavous; the pygidium rugosely punctured.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

This species was obtained, according to Mr. Marshall, on Mosasa; it will not be difficult to recognize it on account of its uniform coloration of the elytra and the flavous markings of the thorax. I am not acquainted with any other African representative of the genus with which it may be compared in this respect; in some specimens the extreme sutural and lateral margins are stained with flavous.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS V-NIGRUM, sp. n.

Black; the basal joints of the antennæ, the tibiæ more or less, and the thorax at the sides and middle, flavous; thorax extremely finely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, flavous, a spot on the shoulder, another near the scutellum, and two subquadrate, connected spots in shape of an inverted V below the middle, black.

Length 5 millim.

Head entirely black, strongly punctured and sparingly pubescent, slightly depressed between the eyes; the antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, filiform in the male, shorter and the terminal joints thicker in the female insect, the lower five joints

flavous, the others black; thorax rather strongly widened at the middle, extremely minutely and rather sparingly punctured, only visible under a strong lens, the sides feebly rounded, the posterior margin with some strongly marked teeth near the angles and preceded by a deep subquadrate fovea—the disc either black, with the anterior margin narrowly, the sides more broadly and angularly flavous, and a similar coloured spot at the middle of the base (*mas.*); or flavous, with a broad anteriorly divided band, not extending to the margins, on each side, and the margins themselves narrowly, black (*fem.*); scutellum black; elytra very slightly narrowed posteriorly, regularly and strongly punctate-striate, flavous, rather opaque in the male, more shining in the other sex, the shoulders with an elongate black spot, a smaller one of rounded shape is placed near the scutellum, and two subquadrate spots, which are joined together anteriorly, below the middle, the sutural and apical margins are likewise narrowly black; the underside and the femora black; tibiæ robust and widened anteriorly, fulvous, the outer margin of the anterior tibiæ and the base of the four posterior black, tarsi fulvous; prosternum prolonged laterally at the base into points, flavous, the apex of the mesosternum and a spot between the posterior coxæ likewise flavous.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, on mimosa (*G. Marshall*).

The markings of the elytra resemble somewhat those of *C. erythromelas* Suffr. and some other African species, but the shape of the posterior angular band is quite different; nor do I know of a similar structure in regard to the thorax, in which the lateral basal teeth are preceded by a distinct notch or fovea; the shape of the prosternum with its prolonged posterior angles is another peculiarity of this species, of which I have three specimens before me.

CÆNOBIUS PLAGIATUS, sp. n.

Black, the antennæ and the legs flavous; thorax impunctate, black, the anterior and lateral margins and two basal spots flavous; elytra very finely punctate-striate, black, a broad transverse band before the middle and another at the apex flavous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Of narrow, cylindrical shape; the head black, impunctate, the eyes widely separated, not strongly emarginate, parts of the mouth and the antennæ flavous, the latter short, with the sixth and the following two joints strongly dilated (the rest wanting); thorax twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, narrowed towards the apex, the surface impunctate, black, very shining, the anterior margin very narrowly and the lateral ones more broadly flavous, the base with two other bright flavous transverse spots, only separated by a thin stripe of the ground-colour; scutellum broad, pointed at the apex, black; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, scarcely perceptibly punctate-striate, the striæ widely separated, the black portion divided by a broad transverse bright flavous band, which surrounds the shoulders at the outer margin and does not quite extend to the suture, this band is placed before

the middle and of slightly oblique shape, another broad transverse band occupies the apex of both elytra; below black; the legs robust, flavous, as well as the prosternum and mesosternum, the former longer than broad, its base deeply concave, the sides raised into narrow ridges.

Hab. Port Alfred, South Africa (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

Of this very pretty but small species I received a single example; like several of its congeners at present placed in this genus, the eyes are not approached or contiguous, but the prosternum agrees with the typical forms.

ACHÆNOPS (?) PUNCTICOLLIS, sp. n.

Yellowish white, the terminal joints of the antennæ and the breast and abdomen black; thorax very closely punctured, with or without piceous transverse bands; elytra strongly and semi-regularly punctate-striate, a spot on the shoulders and two near the apex piceous or black.

Var. Thorax without markings, underside flavous.

Length 3-4 millim.

Head broad, yellowish, strongly but not very closely punctured, the vertex with a central black narrow stripe; eyes broadly emarginate; antennæ short and stout, extending to the base of the elytra, the lower six joints pale flavous, the others black, terminal joints, with the exception of the last one, dilated; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the surface very closely and strongly punctured, yellowish white, with a transverse narrow piceous stripe at each side, sending off branches at right angles to the anterior and posterior margin, another piceous spot is placed at the middle of the base, the basal margin likewise narrowly black; scutellum truncate at its apex, the latter flavous, the base black; elytra subcylindrical, pale yellowish, strongly punctured in irregular rows, of which ten are placed on each elytron, the sutural one being very short, near the apex some of the rows unite in pairs, forming broader spaces between them, all the punctures of piceous colours, a small piceous spot is placed on each shoulder, two others more or less distinct are seen near the apex, the inner one of which is placed rather higher than the other spot; legs pale flavous, the femora with a piceous spot; prosternum widened at the base, strongly punctured; breast and abdomen black.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony, S. Africa (*Rev. J. O'Neil*), on mimosa-bushes.

This little *Cryptocephalus*, of which I received two specimens, is doubtfully placed by me in *Achænops*, as the structure of the prosternum does not agree with that genus, but I do not consider it desirable to establish another genus on a single species. The present insect has very nearly the general appearance of a *Pachybrachys*; the colour and the system of punctuation is the same, but the antennæ agree better with *Monachus* on account of their shortness and the dilated terminal joints; the prosternum

has its base truncate, not rounded, and the posterior angles are but little produced; in one specimen the thorax is without any markings and the entire underside is flavous, the elytra have also the dark spots less strongly marked.

EUMOLPINÆ.

MICROHERMESIA, gen. nov. (group *Colaspine*).

Oblong; antennæ filiform, eyes entire; thorax transverse, the sides angulate and with a narrow margin; elytra semi-regularly punctured; legs robust, the anterior femora with a minute tooth, tibiæ not sulcate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate; prosternum broad, scarcely narrowed between the coxæ, its base truncate; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

In its general appearance, the little species for which I propose this new genus resembles *Lefevrea*, but differs in the angulate sides of the thorax, which places it amongst the group *Colaspine*, which up till now had no African representative; the much broader prosternum and the minutely dentate anterior femora separate the genus from *Colaspis* proper; the shape of the thorax agrees better with *Hermesia*, but that genus differs in other details, notably the unarmed femora, although this latter character must be used with caution and only in conjunction with others as a generic distinction.

MICROHERMESIA HIRTICOLLIS, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 7.)

♂. Below black, base of the antennæ and the legs fulvous; thorax æneous, closely punctured and finely pubescent; elytra strongly punctured anteriorly, flavous, the middle with a transverse broad cupreous or æneous patch.

♀ (?). Above entirely flavous, with a slight metallic gloss.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head æneous or cupreous, closely punctured and sparingly clothed with short pubescence; the clypeus not separated from the face, transverse; antennæ slender, extending to about the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal joints slightly stained with fuscous, basal joint much thickened, second and third equal in length, fourth and following joints slightly longer and very feebly thickened towards the apex; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides with a narrow margin and distinctly angulate at the middle, the anterior angles distinctly tuberculate, the tubercle produced and provided with a single seta, the anterior and posterior margins straight, the surface punctured and pubescent like the head; scutellum broader than long, its sides rounded; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, the shoulders angulate, the base with a feeble transverse depression, the surface rather strongly punctured in closely arranged irregular rows, with some more minute punctures at the interstices, flavous, with a slight metallic gloss, the middle of the disc with an irregular, rather ill-defined transverse

cupreous patch, which widens somewhat at the sides, the suture and lateral margins likewise more or less greenish æneous; below nearly black, the legs fulvous; prosternum strongly punctured.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, obtained by sweeping (*G. Marshall*).

It is probable that the unicolorous flavous specimen represents the female of this species, since the anterior tarsi are more slender and thinner than in the specimens which I look upon as the other sex, but there is only a single individual of the former sex before me.

COLASPOSOMA CONRADI, sp. n.

Metallic green with fulvous gloss, base of the femora flavous, tibiæ fulvous; thorax very closely and finely punctured; elytra strongly and irregularly punctured, with traces of longitudinal lines, the sides strongly rugose in both sexes.

Fem. Elytra with a smooth, rather broad, longitudinal costa near the suture.

Length 6-8 millim.

Head finely longitudinally strigose at the sides of the vertex, the latter sparingly punctured; clypeus more strongly punctate, not separated from the face, but with a small fovea at the base, its anterior margin slightly concave-emarginate; labrum and palpi fulvous; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower six joints fulvous, the others black, rather widened; thorax three times broader than long, the sides rounded and with a narrow reflexed margin, the disc closely and finely punctured throughout, with a transverse depression near the anterior margin; scutellum broad, with a few strong punctures; elytra with a fulvous tint, strongly and closely punctured, the punctures arranged in rows near the suture; the interstices smooth and slightly raised near the apex, strongly transversely rugose at the sides, the lateral margin accompanied by two distinctly raised smooth costæ; underside nearly smooth, metallic green, the sides of the abdomen and of the breast fulvous; femora metallic green, their base flavous, tibiæ fulvous, the apex and the tarsi dark æneous; prosternum very broad, clothed with grey pubescence.

Hab. Cameroons (*Conrad*).

This species will not be very difficult to recognize on account of the flavous base of the femora and the strongly rugose sides of the elytra in both sexes; in the female this is, however, still much more pronounced, as well as the elytral costæ. I received two specimens from Dr. Kraatz. *C. antiquum* Har. is a closely allied species, but differs in the much more finely and evenly punctured elytra and in the colour of the antennæ and legs. *C. abdominale* Lefèv. (*lefevrei* Baly) is described with testaceous antennæ and legs, but seems otherwise closely allied.

COLASPOSOMA ALUTACEUM, sp. n.

Dark æneous, finely pubescent, the antennæ and tarsi piceous;

head and thorax finely and closely punctured, the latter with a smooth central line; elytra extremely finely punctured and wrinkled, clothed with short silvery pubescence.

Length 5 millim.

Of obscure brownish-æneous colour, the head finely and sub-remotely punctured; the clypeus not separated, punctured like the head; labrum piceous, lower joints of the palpi fulvous; antennæ short, not extending to the middle of the elytra, dark fulvous, the basal joint stained with æneous, terminal joints distinctly thickened, each stained with fuscous at the apex; thorax strongly transversely convex, the sides rounded, the surface closely and finely punctured throughout, clothed with very short white pubescence, the middle of the disc with a smooth central narrow space, all the margins very narrowly metallic cupreous; scutellum much broader than long, its apex blunt, the surface with a few punctures, the margins cupreous; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, very slightly depressed below the base, opaque, extremely closely punctured and finely wrinkled, the interstices with still smaller punctures and clothed like the thorax with short whitish pubescence; underside and femora dark æneous and sparingly pubescent; tibiæ dark fulvous.

Hab. Pinetown, Natal.

This is the description of the male insect, which has the anterior legs as usual longer than in the female; this and the rather less broad thorax, however, are the only visible differences between the two sexes. *C. alutaceum* differs from the other pubescent species of the same country in the finely punctured and wrinkled elytra and the short white hairs of the upper parts, as well as the very distinct punctation of the thorax. Whether *C. pubescens* Lefèv. is identical with the present species can only be ascertained by comparing the type, as a three-lined description of insects which are so closely allied is of no use whatever, and an abuse of science, which should be, in my opinion, totally ignored with the rest of all such publications; at any rate *C. pubescens* is described with the labrum obscure rufous, and the head, thorax, and elytra densely and very finely punctured, which does not apply to the species before me.

COLASPOSOMA SUBAUREUM, sp. n.

Obscure fulvous with æneous gloss, pubescent, the apical joints of the antennæ black; thorax finely and closely punctured, clothed with long white hairs; elytra with a deep fovea below the base, closely punctured, the interstices transversely rugose throughout and pubescent like the thorax.

Length 5 millim.

Head closely punctured and clothed with rather long white hairs; labrum fulvous; antennæ extending slightly below the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal five joints black; thorax strongly transverse, three times broader than long, the sides rounded, the fine punctation almost entirely covered by longish

white hairs; scutellum broader than long, punctured and pubescent; elytra with a deep fovea below the base, the interior of which is of metallic greenish or brassy colour, the rest of the surface irregularly transversely rugose and pubescent, with two or three narrow raised longitudinal ridges, the most well-marked of which is placed near the suture; below and the legs coloured as the upper surface and closely pubescent.

Hab. Tumbu, Congo.

Of this species one specimen is in the collection of the Belgian Museum and the other in my own. I know of no other *Colasposoma* having such a deep and well-marked elytral fovea in connection with the long pubescence; in *C. foveipenne* Jac., from Madagascar, there is a similar but transversely shaped fovea, but no pubescence, and a totally different sculpturing. The coloration of the present species also is peculiar, being a mixture of obscure fulvous and metallic brassy or æneous. I am at present unable to speak with certainty as to the sex of the specimens before me, but both are probably females. *C. foveatum* Jac. differs in having a transverse elytral cavity and a strongly and remotely punctured thorax.

COLASPOSOMA OBSCURUM, sp. n.

Obscure fuscous with cupreous gloss; antennæ with the second and third joints fulvous; thorax extremely closely punctured and finely reticulate; elytra strongly punctured in closely approached rows, the interstices nearly smooth.

Length 6 millim.

Of parallel shape; entirely obscure æneous or fuscous, here and there with cupreous reflections; antennæ long, black, the first joint below and the following two joints fulvous, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the sides feebly rounded, the entire surface extremely closely and finely punctured, with the interstices everywhere finely reticulate; scutellum with a few punctures; elytra with a shallow depression below the base, rather strongly and closely punctured in irregular rows, the sides below the shoulders with an elongate depression; femora unarmed; legs nearly black.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, on *Brachystegia* (*G. Marshall*).

Mr. Marshall has sent two specimens (probably males) of this species, which I cannot identify with any of the numerous other members of the genus: the peculiar coloration, and the almost entire absence of elytral rugosities in connection with the closely and finely punctured and reticulate thorax, will assist in the recognition of the species.

DASYCHLORUS Fairm.

In the 'Bulletin' of the Société d'Entomologique de France for 1898 (p. 19), M. Fairmaire has described what he believes to be a

new genus of *Eumolpide* under this name from the West Coast of Africa. In reading carefully his descriptions of the two species he describes, I can come to no other conclusion than that the supposed new genus is simply a *Colasposoma*, and his species *D. passeti* and *D. varicolor* identical with *Colasposoma pradierei* Lefèv. and *C. fairmairei* Lefèv. respectively. M. Fairmaire compares his genus with *Sybraicus*, to which the species mentioned above bear some superficial resemblance; but as the author makes no mention of the principal characters of his genus, that is the shape of the anterior thoracic episternum and the structure of the tibiæ or claws, one cannot even tell to which section *Dasychlorus* may belong. I may be wrong in my surmise regarding the present genus. In the descriptions of Fairmaire of his two species there is, however, absolutely nothing to distinguish it from *Colasposoma*, and it is certainly remarkable that when describing a new genus of one of the most difficult sections of the Phytophaga an experienced author should not even mention the most important characters without which every clue to its proper place is lost. *Colasposoma pradierei* (the largest species of the genus) and *C. fairmairei* have both been described by Lefèvre as far back as 1877, and are well-known West African species.

MACETES CLYPEATA, sp. n.

Obscure cupreous, clothed with white and fulvous pubescence, antennæ and legs dark fulvous; clypeus deeply emarginate; head and thorax very finely and closely punctured, metallic greenish; elytra of the same colour and sculpture, finely pubescent.

Length 7 millim.

Of broadly ovate, subquadrate shape; of a dark greenish-æneous colour above, and clothed with longish white and brown pubescence; the head closely and finely punctured, with a central groove; the clypeus very deeply and subtriangularly emarginate; the labrum cupreous, the palpi fulvous; the antennæ robust, entirely fulvous, the basal joint cupreous above; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, subcylindrical, extremely closely and rather finely punctured and pubescent; scutellum broader than long, subpentagonal, finely punctured and pubescent; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, strongly narrowed posteriorly, depressed, with another very feeble depression below the base; below cupreous, the femora fulvous with metallic gloss, clothed with dense white pubescence; the tibiæ and tarsi more or less fulvous, the anterior and posterior femora with a stout tooth, the others unarmed.

Hab. Dunbrody, Port Elizabeth, S. Africa (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

Of this species I received a single specimen from the Rev. J. O'Neil: it is perhaps nearest allied to *M. albicans* Chap. The species is well distinguished by the deeply emarginate clypeus, the fine and close punctation of its upper surface, and the colour of the pubescence, which is white and brown above, but purely white only below. Chapuis's species is unrecognizable, his description being too brief.

PSEUDOCOLASPIS CUPREOFEMORATA, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 4.)

Violaceous-blue, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi black; the femora cupreous; thorax subcylindrical, closely and strongly punctured; elytra punctured like the thorax, with rows of very short, white hairs, distantly placed.

Length 4 millim.

Head coarsely and closely punctured, dark blue; the antennæ entirely black, the terminal five joints strongly dilated, club-shaped; thorax scarcely broader than long, narrowed anteriorly and to a less extent near the base; the entire surface closely and strongly punctured, the punctures round and deep, the middle with a more or less distinct narrow, raised longitudinal space; scutellum subquadrate, its apex truncate, the posterior angles feebly produced, the base with two or three deep punctures; elytra with the shoulders prominent and acute, not depressed below the base, punctured like the thorax, but the punctures rather more closely placed and the interstices finely transversely rugose, sparingly furnished with very short stiff whitish hairs; legs coarsely punctured; the femora with a strong acute tooth, cupreous; the intermediate tibiæ, with the exception of the extreme apex which is more or less cupreous, black; claw-joint very long and slender.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, obtained by sweeping (*G. Marshall*).

Distinct from all its numerous African allies by its uniform dark blue colour and the cupreous femora, in connection with the strong punctation of its upper surface.

PSEUDOCOLASPIS SEVERINI, sp. n.

Black, sparingly pubescent, thorax finely and closely punctured; elytra finely punctured in semiregular rows near the apex, the interstices clothed with very short, erect, silvery hairs.

Length 4 millim.

Head closely and rather strongly punctured; clypeus broad, subquadrate, scarcely punctured; antennæ black, the lower four or five joints more or less piceous; the second and the following two joints very short, moniliform, the terminal ones strongly thickened and robust, the last longer than broad; thorax rather long, subcylindrical, but slightly narrowed in front, the surface without any perceptible sulci or depressions, closely and strongly punctured, with a smooth narrow middle line; scutellum broad, subpentagonal, impunctate; elytra narrowed posteriorly, not depressed below the base, the shoulders prominent, the surface closely, finely, and irregularly punctured, the punctures slightly more regularly arranged in rows near the apex; the interstices with single short silvery pubescence; femora with a small tooth; underside and legs rather strongly punctured.

Hab. Moliro, Congo (*J. Duvivier*). (Coll. Brussels Mus. and my own.)

There are not many entirely black species of *Pseudocolaspis*

known and only one or two from Africa, of which *P. parvula* Jac. seems closely allied, but is much smaller, of metallic gloss and quite different punctation. Whether the short sparing pubescence of the present insect is normal or whether the specimens before me are rubbed I cannot say, but all agree in this respect.

SCELODONTA SEXPLAGIATA, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 5.)

Cupreous, the apical joints of the antennæ black; thorax transverse, finely transversely rugose, with two small white pubescent spots; elytra strongly punctured and transversely wrinkled, each elytron with six white pubescent spots (1.2.2.1); flanks of the thorax and sides of the breast densely clothed with white pubescence.

Length 4 millim.

Head strongly punctured, the interstices with some short white hairs, supra-ocular grooves very deep; clypeus broad, strongly punctured; antennæ proportionately long, cupreous, the apical five joints black, strongly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the entire surface covered with transverse rugosities, the sides with a small pubescent white spot; scutellum subpentagonal; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, narrowed posteriorly, very closely and strongly punctured in irregular rows, the sides transversely rugose, each elytron with six white small pubescent spots placed as follows:—one at the middle of the basal margin, one at the lateral margin below the shoulders, another further inwards in a line with the lateral spot, two placed transversely below the middle and slightly oblique, and the sixth at the extreme apex; patches of dense white hairs are also placed at the flanks of the thorax and the sides of the breast; femora armed with a small tooth.

Hab. Malvern, Natal.

I have received several specimens of this very distinct and handsome species from Mr. C. Barker of Natal.

MECISTES CHAPUISI, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous; head and thorax finely rugose, sparingly pubescent; elytra strongly and closely rugose-punctate, the interstices with longitudinal rows of short hairs; femora with a small tooth.

Length 4 millim.

Head finely rugose and clothed with short yellowish pubescence; labrum piceous; antennæ scarcely extending beyond the thorax, fulvous, the apical joints more or less infuscate, strongly transverse; thorax subconical, narrowed in front, the basal margin slightly concave at the sides, the median lobe truncate, produced, the surface closely rugose-punctate, the lateral margin rounded at the middle and widened, the disc covered with short yellow pubescence; scutellum pentagonal; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, ovate and convex, very closely punctured, the interstices slightly longitudinally raised and furnished with rows

of short hairs ; legs fulvous ; all the femora armed with a small tooth.

Hab. Kamozi, Tumbu (*J. Duvivier*). (Coll. Belgian Mus. and my own.)

Unlike the other two or three species of the genus, the present one has armed femora, but agrees in all other details : this and the colour of the legs will easily distinguish the species.

CORYNODES NIGRIPENNIS, sp. n.

Bluish black, the head and thorax rufous, the latter very finely and subremotely punctured ; elytra black, opaque, very closely and finely rugosely punctured, the claws appendiculate.

Length 11 millim.

Of subcylindrical, parallel shape ; the head impunctate, rufous, shining ; the clypeus triangular, deeply separated from the face by a transverse, medially interrupted groove ; antennæ nearly extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the second and third joints fulvous below, the terminal six joints strongly flattened ; thorax of the same shape as in the preceding species, rufous, very shining, extremely minutely and sparingly punctured, the extreme anterior and basal margins black ; scutellum fulvous, margined with black ; elytra closely and somewhat strongly punctured, black, the interstices finely rugose, the extreme apex with a small obsolete fulvous spot ; below and the legs bluish black, the anterior tibiæ strongly curved at the apex.

Hab. Cameroons.

This species, of which I have received a single specimen from Herr Bang-Haas, agrees so closely in structural characters with the following, that I am almost tempted to look at it as an extreme variety of the latter ; but the coloration of the head, thorax, and that of the elytra (unique amongst the numerous members of the genus) is so entirely different, that, in the absence of intermediate forms, I must consider the two insects distinct.

CORYNODES BIMACULICOLLIS, sp. n.

Bluish black below, as well as the legs and antennæ, above fulvous ; thorax impunctate, the anterior and basal margins and two elongate spots on the disc black ; elytra very closely punctured, claws appendiculate.

Length 11 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, a small spot at the vertex and the supra-ocular sulci black ; clypeus separated from the face by a deep transverse groove ; antennæ black, the lower two joints fulvous, the apical five joints gradually and broadly flattened ; thorax about one half broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides straight, the surface impunctate, the extreme anterior and basal margins black, the disc with two large, oblique, elongate black spots ; scutellum fulvous, margined with black ; elytra evenly, closely, and distinctly punctured, the interstices slightly wrinkled here and there ; anterior tibiæ strongly curved at the apex.

Hab. Cameroons.

Allied to *C. raffrayi* Lefèv. but differing in the spotted head and thorax and the black not fulvous underside. I have received a single specimen from Herr Bang-Haas.

PSEUDOSYAGRUS AFRICANUS, sp. n.

Piceous, the sides of the thorax and the legs fulvous; thorax closely punctured; elytra fulvous, finely punctate-striate, the punctures obsolete posteriorly, each with an oblique band at the shoulders and another below the middle, black; the anterior femora dilated into a strong tooth, the posterior ones with a smaller one.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head finely rugose, obscure fulvous, the middle piceous; the eyes extremely large, closely approached; clypeus not separated from the face, strongly rugose; antennæ piceous, the lower four joints fulvous, the third joint one half longer than the second, terminal joints distinctly thickened; thorax transverse, of equal width, the sides strongly rounded, with a narrow margin, the posterior angles dentiform, the disc closely impressed with strong, round punctures, piceous with a slight metallic gloss, the sides, in shape of a posteriorly narrowed band, fulvous; scutellum triangular; elytra regularly punctate-striate, the punctures entirely obsolete at the apex, the interstices flat and impunctate; a short black oblique band extends from the shoulders towards the suture and another of similar shape is placed below the middle, there is also an indication of a black short stripe near the lateral margins; legs fulvous, the four posterior tibiæ carinate, emarginate at the apex, claws bifid; anterior margin of the thoracic episternum convex; anterior femora with a very strong triangular tooth.

Hab. Matabeleland, near Tati.

This genus was established by Fairmaire on a species from Madagascar. There seems to be scarcely any difference between the present genus and *Tricliona* Lefèv., which was published at the same time and in the same French "Annals"; but which of the genera appeared first in print I am unable to say. *Tricliona* was up to the present only known from India and Sumatra, but both genera agree in most details, especially in the enormously dilated anterior femora. I think, however, that the shape of the thorax is different in *Pseudosyagrus*, the latter being not at all narrowed in front and having strongly rounded sides. There is a single specimen of the present insect contained in my collection, well distinguished by its coloration.

ODONTIONOPA CÆRULEA, sp. n.

Metallic dark blue, antennæ and tarsi black, thorax extremely finely punctured; elytra convex and cylindrical, rather strongly punctured in closely arranged longitudinal rows, the interstices with a few minute punctures, the posterior femora with a distinct tooth.

Length 5 millim.

Head finely punctured, the interstices minutely granulate, the sides at the base of the antennæ raised in shape of a ridge; antennæ filiform, black, the basal three joints more or less fulvous, the first joint metallic blue above, third joint but slightly longer than the second but shorter than the fourth, the following joints slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the sides strongly rounded, with a narrow margin, the anterior angles produced into a short tooth, the surface very finely and rather closely punctured and minutely granulate; scutellum subquadrate, truncate at the apex; elytra subcylindrical, much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctuation arranged in closely approached rows, the interstices with a few minute punctures here and there, dark violaceous blue, the sutural margin greenish; below and the legs dark metallic blue, finely pubescent, the anterior femora with a very minute, the posterior with a more distinct tooth; prosternum widened at the base, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Allied to *O. discolor* Lefèv., but in that species the labrum, palpi, antennæ, and the legs are brown and the thorax is described as densely punctured; the present insect, on account of the concave margin of the thoracic episternum, the entire tibiæ, appendiculate claws, and other details, possesses all the characters peculiar to the genus.

LEFEVREA BRUNNEA, sp. n.

Entirely pale fulvous, the head and thorax rather strongly and closely punctured; elytra closely punctate-striate, the punctures very fine towards the apex.

Length 3 millim.

Of the general shape of a small species of *Colaspis*; the head finely punctured on each side, the clypeus contiguous with the face, its anterior margin moderately emarginate in the middle and on each side, its surface sparingly punctured; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the intermediate joints sometimes stained with fuscous, the third and fourth joints equal, one half longer than the second joint, terminal ones slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior and posterior margins straight, of equal width, the angles acute, the surface closely and somewhat strongly punctured, the punctures more crowded at the sides, the latter with an obsolete depression, scutellum with the sides rounded; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, convex, punctured in closely approached rows, the punctures themselves scarcely larger than those of the thorax; below and the legs fulvous, the latter unarmed; claws appendiculate; prosternum strongly narrowed between the coxæ.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Distinct from all its allies in the uniform pale fulvous coloration.

LEFEVREA ABDOMINALIS Jac.

Of this species described by myself (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1897, p. 529) both sexes have now been sent by Mr. Marshall, taken by him "in cop." They prove that the male is of totally different coloration to the other sex and of smaller size, but whether this is always the case I have not enough material before me to judge from. I give here the description of the male insect:—

Blackish æneous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs more or less fulvous; thorax strongly and somewhat closely punctured; elytra finely punctate-striate anteriorly only, greenish-æneous; a humeral spot of semitriangular shape, flavous.

Length 2 millim.

In comparing the description of the typical form, the female, it will be seen that the latter is larger, devoid of the elytral humeral spots, and that the abdomen is fulvous: these differences are great and peculiar, but there is certainly no difference in the sculpturing between the two sexes, nor in the structure of the antennæ; and if, as I remarked above, the differences between the two sexes are constant, it proves again how important it is to know the sexes in descriptive entomology before one can judge a species with certainty.

LEFEVREA HIRSUTA, sp. n.

Black, the antennæ and legs pale fulvous; thorax strongly punctured and pubescent; elytra more finely punctured in rows, pubescent, flavous, the sutural and lateral margins and a spot near the middle greenish black.

Length 3 millim.

Head blackish, with an æneous tint, sparingly punctured and pubescent, the clypeus not separated from the face, the labrum and palpi fulvous; antennæ entirely flavous or fulvous, not quite extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower joints nearly equal in length, the terminal six joints widened; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the angles not produced, the surface of equal width, dark æneous or greenish, remotely and strongly punctured, the interstices clothed with long pale hairs; scutellum rather broad, piceous; elytra slightly wider than the thorax, subcylindrical, rather finely punctate-striate, flavous, the surface clothed with long greyish-white hair, the sutural and lateral margins dark greenish, the sides with a subquadrate dark greenish spot immediately below the middle and attached to the lateral margin, another similar very small spot is (sometimes) seen within the humeral callus; below black with a slight metallic gloss; legs fulvous, the femora unarmed, the tibiæ not emarginate, the claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow, convex, and truncate at the base.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

From the other species of the genus described by me in a previous paper (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1897, p. 527) the present one differs entirely in the long pubescence of the upper surface and in its coloration, but not in structural characters.

SYAGRUS OPACUS, sp. n.

Elongate and parallel, piceous, opaque; the head, antennæ, and tarsi obscure fulvous, head rugose; thorax very closely and strongly punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices subcostate at the sides.

Length 5 millim.

Of entirely opaque colour; the head fulvous, closely and strongly rugose, the clypeus not separated from the face; the labrum and palpi pale fulvous; antennæ slender, fulvous, the terminal joint stained with fuscous, the second joint one half shorter than the third one, the apical joints elongate; thorax about one half broader than long, subquadrate, not much convex, the sides rounded, the surface closely covered with large round punctures which extend to all the margins, the lateral margins slightly crenulate; scutellum broad, smooth; elytra without basal depression, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices subconvex, more strongly so at the sides; below more shining; all the femora armed with a small acute tooth, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi more or less fulvous; prosternum concave at its surface, constricted at the middle, rather abruptly dilated at the base.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, under bark (*G. Marshall*).

Distinct from any of its congeners by the entirely opaque coloration, the fulvous and rugose head, and the almost rugose surface of the thorax. The species seems to approach more *S. rugifrons* Baly than any other, but that insect is of cupreous coloration and has a differently shaped thorax. Of the present species Mr. Marshall has sent three specimens.

SYAGRUS ANTENNATUS, sp. n.

Below obscure fulvous, above flavous; antennæ with joints 6 and 7 and the apical one black; thorax closely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, flavous, the interstices flat; femora with a minute tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Of subcylindrical shape; the head sparingly and finely punctured, with a deep but narrow sulcus in front of the eyes; clypeus distinctly separated from the face, its anterior edge deeply concave, the surface with a few fine punctures; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, flavous, the sixth and seventh as well as the apical joint black, terminal joints distinctly thickened; thorax subcylindrical, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles thickened, the surface strongly and rather closely punctured, the punctures extending to the sides and outer margins, but rather less closely placed at the middle; elytra very strongly punctate-striate, the punctures nearly as strong at the apex as at the base, closely approached, their interior more or less piceous in colour; legs robust, the femora with a very minute tooth, the tibiæ deeply emarginate at the apex.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

Differing from every other species of the genus in the colour of the antennæ, in connection with the distinctly punctured thorax and very strongly punctured elytra.

IVONGIUS PUNCTICOLLIS, sp. n.

Below black, above metallic dark greenish; legs piceous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ flavous; head dark fulvous; thorax rather strongly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate; femora unarmed.

Length 3 millim.

Of short, ovate, and very convex shape; the head obscure fulvous, the vertex greenish piceous at the base, the surface impunctate or with a few fine punctures; the clypeus entirely obsolete; the eyes surrounded by a narrow sulcus; antennæ flavous, the terminal four joints black, second joint but slightly shorter than the third, the apical joints very slightly thickened; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, not narrowed anteriorly, the sides straight, the surface closely and rather strongly impressed with round punctures, which leave only a small longitudinal space at the middle smooth; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, narrowed towards the apex, dark greenish, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices with some minute punctures, convex near the lateral margins, the shoulders acutely raised and slightly obliquely costate, lateral margins reflexed; below blackish; the legs robust, dark fulvous, the femora stained with piceous; prosternum broad, transversely rugose, its anterior margin elevated.

Hab. Mozambique.

The principal characters of *Ivongius*—the unarmed femora and elevated anterior margin of the prosternum—are present in the species described here, of which two specimens are contained in my collection; but the line of separation between the epistome and the head is entirely absent, so that this character used by itself is unreliable as applying to the genus, but it is used by the author (v. Harold) as one of the distinguishing features of *Ivongius*. The dark fulvous head, punctation of the thorax, and colour of the legs will separate this species from any of its allies, which for the most part are inhabitants of Madagascar.

EURYDEMUS MARGINATUS, sp. n.

Pale fulvous, the breast piceous; thorax impunctate; elytra strongly punctate-striate, with basal depression, the extreme sutural and lateral margins black.

Length 4 millim.

Head remotely punctured as well as the clypeus; the latter separated from the face, subquadrate, its anterior margin straight; eyes rather large, distinctly notched; antennæ slender, fulvous, the second joint nearly as long as the third, the following joints elongate; thorax one half broader than long, strongly narrowed anteriorly, the sides oblique, scarcely rounded, the angles dentiform, the surface deflexed at the sides near the anterior angles, entirely

impunctate; elytra slightly broader at the base than the thorax, distinctly depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures diminishing in size towards the apex, the sutural and lateral margins narrowly black; below and the legs fulvous, the breast piceous, the abdominal segments likewise more or less of this colour at the middle, the femora with a strong tooth, the tibiæ longitudinally sulcate; prosternum broad, impunctate.

Hab. Boma, Congo. (Coll. Belgian Museum and my own.)

The eyes in this species are fairly typical of the genus and proportionately large and closely approached; the narrow black margins of the elytra are the principal marks of distinction in this species.

EURYDEMUS MACULIPENNIS, sp. n.

Dark fulvous below, flavous above; head and thorax coarsely punctured, spotted with piceous; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices costate, with three piceous spots at the base and three others, more elongate, below the middle; knees and base of the tibiæ black.

Var. The posterior elytral spots absent.

Length 4-5 millim.

Head very coarsely and closely punctured, flavous, the vertex with a large triangular black patch; clypeus distinctly separated from the face, subquadrate, as strongly punctured as the head; eyes large, rather closely approached, distinctly notched; antennæ fulvous, the basal two or three joints flavous, second and third joints equal; thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the angles slightly tuberculiform, posterior margin with the median lobe very slightly produced, the surface flavous, impressed with very strong punctures, which at the sides are partly confluent, the disc with two closely approached irregular-shaped elongate piceous spots, the sides with another round and small spot; scutellum fulvous, small; elytra slightly wider than the thorax, flavous, strongly and closely punctate-striate, the interior of the punctures piceous, the interstices longitudinally costate, especially so at the sides, the second and fourth interstice with a short blackish spot at the base, a similar spot is placed on the shoulders, in a line with these spots are three others, more elongate, below the middle, the innermost of which is much longer than the others; the sutural margin is likewise very narrowly black; the under surface fulvous or piceous; the legs flavous, knees and the base of the tibiæ piceous, the posterior femora with a spine, the others unarmed.

Hab. Boma Sundi, Congo. (Coll. Belgian Museum and my own.)

This is probably a variable species in regard to coloration, of which I have seen two specimens. From other species of the genus it differs in having only the posterior femora armed with a tooth; the very strong punctuation of the head and thorax and the design of the elytra will at once separate *E. maculipennis* from any of its congeners.

EURYDEMUS BREVILINEATUS, sp. n.

Fulvous, the sides of the breast and the knees black; thorax impunctate, the lateral margins and a central spot black; elytra strongly longitudinally costate, the interstices closely punctured, each elytron with two or three short black stripes at the base and one below the middle; femora with a tooth.

Length 6 millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous; clypeus separated from the face by a shallow, transverse, bilobed groove, finely punctured; labrum fulvous, vertex of the head with two small piceous spots; eyes large, rather closely approached, distinctly notched; antennæ slender, fulvous, the terminal joints more or less fuscous, the second joint slightly shorter than the third; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the angles produced into a tooth, the disc entirely impunctate, fulvous, the middle with a short transverse black band, the lateral margins also narrowly black; scutellum fulvous, its apex broadly rounded; elytra with a shallow depression below the base, strongly longitudinally costate, the interstices impressed with closely arranged punctures, the space between the second and third, and the fourth and fifth rows of punctures with a short longitudinal black stripe at the base, another stripe is also placed below the middle in a line with the second basal spot, and the lateral margins are likewise more or less marked with black; below and the legs fulvous, the sides of the breast, the knees, extreme apex of the tibiæ, and the first joints of the tarsi black; all the femora armed with a long tooth.

Hab. Chiloango, Congo. (Belgian Mus. Collection and my own.)

Somewhat similarly marked as *E. maculipennis* Jac., but of double the size, the thorax with a central black spot, and the elytra strongly costate.

RHEMBASTUS GEMINATUS, sp. n.

Below blackish, above æneous; the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi obscure fulvous; thorax closely and strongly punctured; elytra subcylindrical, closely punctate-striate, the punctures often geminate, the last interstice longitudinally costate; femora with a small tooth.

Length 4 millim.

Of elongate, subcylindrical shape; the head subremotely and strongly punctured; epistome separated by a narrow transverse groove from the face, closely punctured, its anterior edge deeply emarginate; eyes surrounded by a narrow sulcus; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the second and third joints equal; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides rounded, the surface closely, evenly, and rather strongly punctured, the lateral portion rather strongly deflexed, invisible if viewed from above; scutellum broader than long, impunctate; elytra very convex, subcylindrical, not wider at the base than the thorax, with a feeble transverse depression

before the middle, the punctation strong anteriorly, rather finer towards the apex, often irregular and consisting of double punctures, those at the sides deeper and the interstices at the same place rather costate, the last one more strongly so; legs fulvous, the femora darker, mucronate; prosternum with lateral sulci.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, on mimosa (*G. Marshall*).

The most nearly allied and described species seem to be *R. puncticollis* Har. and *R. natalensis* Lefèv. (sub *Syagrus*): the first named is, however, described as having an opaque thorax and the elytra distinctly broader at the base, with much finer punctures posteriorly; of double rows the author says nothing. Lefèvre's species is described in four lines, and the colour as "brunneo-festaceous" with an æneous gloss; the length is given as 3 millim.: the certain recognition of the species is accordingly an impossibility. *R. micans* Gerst. has a more finely punctured thorax and regularly simply punctate-striate elytra.

RHEMBASTUS AFFINIS, sp. n.

Oblong-parallel, piceous with æneous gloss; antennæ with the apical joints piceous, legs dark fulvous; thorax coarsely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex.

Length 3 millim.

Head rather strongly and closely punctured, with a central longitudinal groove; the clypeus separated from the face, transverse, impressed with a few punctures; eyes preceded by a rather broad sulcus; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal two joints piceous, the second and the following four joints equal, the next two slightly dilated, the ninth joint rather thinner, the terminal ones stouter again; thorax transverse, the sides feebly rounded, the anterior margin about one-third less wide than the posterior one, the surface coarsely and rather closely punctured, the punctures extending to all the margins; elytra with a very shallow depression below the base, very strongly punctate-striate, the interstices with some very fine punctures, convex at the sides, the lateral margin preceded by a row of closely placed punctures; legs robust, fulvous, the femora with a very minute tooth; prosternum longer than broad, its surface rugose, longitudinally sulcate at the sides.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, obtained by beating (*G. Marshall*).

Allied to *R. obscurellus* Gerst. and *R. cylindriciformis* Jac., but distinguished from either by the strong punctation of the thorax and the elytra. The present species greatly resembles *Liniscus natalensis* Lefèv., but the sulcus in front of the eyes and that of the prosternum place the insect in *Rhembastus*, with which it also agrees in other respects.

RHEMBASTUS NIGRIPES, sp. n.

Black below as well as the legs, the lower joints of the antennæ, the head, and the thorax fulvous; thorax closely punctured; elytra

strongly convex, finely punctate-striate, dark metallic blue; femora minutely toothed.

Length 5 millim.

Of robust and strongly convex shape, the head broad, impunctate; the epistome separated from the face, transverse; labrum and palpi fulvous, the eyes surrounded by a narrow sulcus, large, distinctly emarginate; antennæ slender, black, the lower six joints fulvous, second joint thickened, as long as the third joint; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the angles acute, the posterior margin produced and rounded at the middle, the surface closely and rather strongly punctured; scutellum fulvous; elytra subcylindrical, not depressed below the base, dark metallic blue, finely punctate-striate, each elytron with ten rows of punctures, the first sutural one short, the interstices flat, here and there with a few minute punctures; below and the legs black, shining, the femora with a very small tooth; the prosternum broad, longitudinally sulcate at the sides.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, on mimosa (*G. Marshall*).

Larger than *R. cyanipennis* Gerst. and *R. recticollis* Jac.; the thorax more strongly punctured and the underside and legs deep black.

RHEMBASTUS UNIFORMIS, sp. n.

Entirely pale fulvous, the apical two joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax finely and remotely punctured; elytra very finely punctate-striate; femora unarmed.

Length 5 millim.

Head with a few fine punctures and a longitudinal groove at the middle; clypeus separated from the face by a transverse groove, more closely punctured than the head, of transversely subquadrate shape, its anterior margin emarginate; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the apical two joints fuscous, the second and the following four joints of equal length, the others slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the posterior margin produced at the middle, oblique at the sides, the anterior margin straight, the disc sparingly covered with fine punctures; scutellum oblong; elytra very convex, finely punctate-striate, the punctures rather irregularly placed, nearly absent at the apex, the suture raised at the posterior portion, preceded by an impressed line; below and the legs pale fulvous.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, on mosasa (*G. Marshall*).

Much larger than *R. flavidus* Lefèv., of uniform coloration, the thorax much more finely and sparingly punctured, and the femora unarmed.

RHEMBASTUS INTERSTITIALIS, sp. n.

Fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ black; thorax transverse, distinctly and subremotely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices extremely minutely punctured.

Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, with a distinct fovea between the eyes; the clypeus subquadrate, separated from the face by an obsolete transverse groove, impunctate, its anterior edge concave at the middle; eyes distant, notched; antennæ slender, the lower six joints fulvous, the rest black, second joint elongate, nearly as long as the third, terminal joints scarcely shorter; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides straight, the surface finely and subremotely punctured, impunctate near the lateral margins; elytra moderately strongly punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, distinct to the apex, the interstices flat, with single very fine punctures; below and the legs fulvous, the femora with an extremely minute tooth.

Hab. Boma, Congo. (Coll. Belgian Mus. and my own.)

Of this *Rhembastus* three specimens are before me, of which one shows a slight metallic gloss at the apex and at the sides of the elytra. The species is no doubt closely allied to *R. striatipennis* Lefèv., *R. flavidus*, and *R. nigritarsis*, but seems to differ from all in the minutely punctured interstices of the elytra, or the sculpturing of the thorax and the impunctate head; the uniformly coloured legs separate the species from *R. nigritarsis*, and the very minute tooth of the femora and other details from *R. collaris* Gerst.

RHEMBASTUS IRREGULARIS, sp. n.

Below black, above dark metallic greenish, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous; head and thorax closely and finely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate near the suture, much more closely and irregularly punctured at the sides.

Length 4 millim.

Head closely punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, mandibles robust, piceous; eyes surrounded by a very narrow sulcus; antennæ not extending much below the base of the elytra, black, the lower six joints fulvous, terminal joints thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, widened at the middle, the sides obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the surface closely and distinctly but finely punctured; elytra ovate, convex, more strongly punctured, the punctures arranged in more distinct rows near the suture, the others much more closely placed and less regular, all the punctures distinct to the apex; breast and abdomen black; legs with a metallic green or æneous gloss, the tarsi more or less fulvous or piceous; prosternum twice as long as broad, narrowed at the middle, impunctate.

Hab. Boma and Matadi, Congo. (Coll. Belgian Mus. and my own.)

R. irregularis may be separated from any of its congeners by the punctation of the elytra, which differs from other species in not being regular but only partly so; the punctation of the head and thorax will further help to distinguish the species.

HIMERIDA CHAPUISI, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, convex, below æneous, clothed with white pubescence; above obscure cupreous, covered with white and fulvous scales, forming transverse bands; antennæ black; femora armed with a strong tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head broad, covered with white and piceous scales, through which cupreous patches can here and there be distinguished. sparingly punctured, anterior edge of the clypeus deeply emarginate, labrum fulvous, palpi piceous; antennæ not extending much below the base of the thorax, black, the basal joint subquadrately thickened, the following four joints equal, the terminal five strongly widened; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the lateral margins distinct at the base only, the median lobe moderately produced, the disc convex, exactly similarly covered with scales as the head, their colour white and dark brown; scutellum densely clothed with white scales, much broader than long, pentagonal; elytra very slightly wider than the thorax, similarly provided with scales, these forming three more or less distinct transverse irregular bands and more densely white patches at the sides and at the apex; legs piceous, clothed with white scales; below densely clothed with white pubescence, the ground-colour (where visible) eupreous; prosternum much broader than long, claws bifid.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, on mimosa (*G. Marshall*).

The general broadly ovate shape of this insect, its scale-like pubescence, the thickened terminal joints of the antennæ, concave anterior margin of the thoracic episternum, &c. seem to me to place this species in Chapuis's genus *Himera*, changed later by Lefèvre to *Himerida*. The only species of the genus, of which a two-line description is given by the author, seems closely allied to the present one, and it is just possible that the latter is identical with the type; but Chapuis gives the basal joints of the antennæ as ferruginous, which is not the case in the four specimens before me, and says nothing of white scales forming bands, although the latter are sometimes very indistinct; the inner divisions of the claws are very small.

ODONTIOMORPHA, gen. nov.

Body ovately subquadrate, glabrous above; antennæ with widened terminal joints; thorax transverse, with a distinct transverse sulcus; elytra convex, punctured in semiregular rows; femora with a very minute tooth, the intermediate tibiæ emarginate at the apex; tarsi short, triangular; claws appendiculate; prosternum broad, subquadrate, its base truncate; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

The only group, according to Lefèvre's or Chapuis's arrangement, which the present small species could enter would be the *Odon-tionopine*, which contains at present three genera, all inhabiting

Africa. From all of these *Odontiomorpha* is at once distinguished by the distinct thoracic sulcus, a rather rare character amongst the *Eumolpidae*; the terminal short and dilated joints of the antennæ and the emarginate apex of the intermediate tibiæ will further assist in the recognition of the genus. Only a single, very small specimen was sent by Mr. G. Marshall.

ODONTIOMORPHA MINUTA, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 6.)

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous; above æneous or obscure cupreous; head and thorax closely punctured; elytra strongly punctured in irregular rows, the interstices costate at the sides.

Length 2 millim.

Head finely and rather closely punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, its anterior edge concave; labrum and palpi fulvous; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the apical five joints black, the second joint scarcely shorter than the basal one and similarly thickened, the third as long but thinner, apical joints widened; thorax strongly transverse, twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the surface with a distinct transverse sulcus, slightly interrupted at the middle, closely and strongly punctured; scutellum with the apex truncate; elytra strongly convex and slightly widened towards the apex, distinctly transversely depressed below the base, the shoulders prominent, the punctation strong and close, arranged in semiregular lines, the interstices near the lateral margins longitudinally costate; underside black, legs fulvous.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

PAUSIRIS SUBFASCIATUS, sp. n.

Cupreous, the antennæ and the tibiæ fulvous; head and thorax closely and finely punctured, sparingly covered with white pubescence; elytra finely and semiregularly punctured, with white hairs arranged in two more or less distinct transverse bands at the base and near the apex.

Length 3 millim.

Of ovate posteriorly slightly dilated shape; the head very finely and remotely punctured, the interstices furnished with very short single white hairs; antennæ extending to the base of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal five joints strongly widened; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides rounded, with a narrow margin, the anterior portion not more constricted than the posterior one, the disc punctured like the head, cupreous, the interstices at the sides and at the middle with some longish white hairs; scutellum subpentagonal, closely pubescent; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, shoulders prominent with a shallow transverse depression below the base, more strongly and closely punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in irregular rows, the surface with an indistinct band of white hairs at the base and another at the apex cupreous; below greenish-cupreous, sparingly

pubescent; legs fulvous, the femora more or less æneous, unarmed, claws bifid; prosternum broad, subquadrate, punctured and pubescent; the posterior legs widely separated.

Hab. Duubrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

A good many specimens of this species were kindly sent to me by the Rev. J. O'Neil, who seems to be an ardent entomologist and collector. The insect must come close to *P. rotundicollis* Chap., which is diagnosed in a three-line description, and which says nothing about the colour of the legs nor mentions a pubescence arranged in bands, which can be plainly seen in well-marked specimens; these bands are of uneven shape and the hairs composing them are long; the general colour is a dark cupreous.

PAUSIRIS FUSCITARSIS, sp. n.

Obscure æneous, clothed with white pubescence, the antennæ and the tibiæ fulvous; thorax very finely and closely punctured, with rows of closely arranged pubescence: tarsi fuscous.

Length 3 millim.

Head broad, closely punctured, and clothed with white pubescence, labrum and palpi fulvous; antennæ with the terminal five joints strongly thickened, fulvous, the second joint thicker but scarcely shorter than the third, this and the following three joints more elongate; thorax subglobulose, widened and thickened at the middle, rounded at the sides, the latter with a distinct margin, the surface finely and closely punctured, obscure cupreous, clothed with long whitish hairs; scutellum subquadrate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, the punctation slightly stronger than that of the thorax, and arranged in close and irregular rows, the interstices closely covered with white hairs, which are likewise arranged in closely approached rows; below and the legs similarly pubescent, the femora distantly placed at the base, unarmed; the tibiæ fulvous, the tarsi fuscous.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, also Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

I have seen four specimens of this species, kindly sent by Mr. G. Marshall. It differs from the other described species in the colour of the antennæ and tibiæ and other details.

CHRYSOMELINÆ.

CHRYSOMELA LIVINGSTONI, sp. n.

Below black, above greenish or purplish, head finely punctured; thorax sparingly punctured on the disc, more closely so at the sides; elytra extremely convex, semiglobose, irregularly punctured at the sides, the lateral margins purplish with a short row of deep punctures at the base.

Length 8 millim.

Of strongly convex, semicircular shape, the head very finely punctured; the clypeus nearly impunctate, feebly separated from the face; the antennæ black, the basal joint sometimes fulvous below, the terminal joints moderately thickened, distinctly longer

than broad; thorax three times broader than long, the sides rounded anteriorly, straight at the base, the anterior margin deeply concave behind the eyes, the surface sparingly punctured at the disc, more strongly and closely so at the sides, purplish; scutellum small; elytra semiglobose, the disc metallic greenish, the suture and the sides purplish, the punctures scarcely stronger than those of the thorax, arranged in distant rows near the suture, larger and more irregular at the sides, the lateral margins with a single row of deep punctures to the middle, from there to the apex impunctate, the epipleuræ very broad, purplish; legs triangularly compressed, the prosternum narrowed anteriorly in shape of a ridge.

Hab. Umkomaas Mts., Pt. Shepstone, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This species must be closely allied to *C. badeni* Vogel, so far as a diagnosis of four lines will permit one to judge; there are so many very closely allied species of *Chrysomela* to be found in Africa, that only a detailed description is of any use whatever. *C. badeni* is described as having the posterior thoracic angles obtuse, which is not the case here, where they are very distinct; this species has also the underside and legs black and the colour of the upper surface is not very pronounced but rather subdued; in some specimens the lower joints of the antennæ are more or less fulvous; the sides of the thorax are somewhat strongly widened anteriorly and distinctly broader than the middle portion.

PSEUDOMELA NIGRIPENNIS, sp. n.

Fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ, the sides of the breast, part of the abdomen, the legs, and the elytra black; head and thorax minutely punctured; elytra opaque, silky, with a few minute punctures.

Length 8 millim.

Head very broad, fulvous, sparingly and very finely punctured; antennæ with strongly dilated apical joints, black, the lower four joints fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the angles distinct, the disc convex, very finely and remotely punctured; scutellum broad, obscure fulvous; elytra rather elongate, of entirely silky and opaque appearance, black, with some very fine punctures when seen under a strong lens, the suture and the epipleuræ with moderately long fulvous hairs; below and the legs black, the metasternum partly and the last abdominal segment fulvous; claws simple, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Cameroons.

This is a species of entirely different sculpturing and coloration than any of its allies, and must find its place in *Pseudomela* according to the arrangement of Weise.

LYGARIA TERMINATA, sp. n.

Below, the antennæ (the basal four joints excepted), the elytra, and the legs black; head and thorax flavous, the latter very minutely punctured; elytra finely and closely punctured, the interstices aciculate, the extreme apex flavous; claws bifid.

Length 8 millim.

Head very finely and sparingly punctured, flavous; antennæ black, the lower four joints flavous, terminal joints strongly dilated; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, strongly narrowed in front, the lateral margins very feebly, the posterior one very strongly rounded, the disc transversely convex, extremely minutely and rather sparingly punctured, the punctures more distinct at the sides and more closely placed; scutellum flavous, impunctate; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, but slightly widened posteriorly, very closely and much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures evenly distributed and the interstices aciculate, black, shining, the extreme apex flavous; below black, the prosternum, part of the metasternum, and the last abdominal segment flavous.

Hab. Cameroons.

Distinct in coloration from any of its allies.

Ceralces ornata Baly; *Ceralces spilota* Baly; *Ceralces walleri* Baly.—These three species, of which Mr. Gahan and I have examined the types in the British Museum, have bifid claws and closed anterior cavities, and must find their places in *Lygaria*. *L. mutabilis* Kolbe is identical with *L. spilota* and his variety *bimaculata* with *L. ornata* Baly; *Lygaria robusta* Weise is probably identical with Baly's *L. walleri*.

PLAGIODERA CONGOENSIS, sp. n.

Fulvous below, the antennæ and the legs black, above flavous; thorax with three longitudinal stripes and a spot at the sides piceous, closely punctured; elytra closely and strongly punctured, a transverse angular and interrupted band before and another one below the middle, as well as a spot near the apex, blackish.

Length 7 millim.

Evenly rounded and moderately convex, the head strongly punctured, fulvous at the vertex, with a flavous subquadrate spot between the eyes, the latter distinctly notched, the clypeus raised into a transverse ridge anteriorly; antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower four joints more or less flavous below, terminal joints strongly transversely widened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the anterior and posterior margins parallel, strongly curved, the sides nearly straight, narrowed towards the apex, the angles not produced but distinct, the surface irregularly and rather finely punctured, the punctures of different sizes, more closely placed and larger at the sides than on the disc, the ground-colour flavous, a medially strongly dilated or diamond shaped band at the middle, from base to apex, another narrower band at the sides, interrupted anteriorly, and a small spot near the anterior angles, piceous; scutellum broad, black; elytra evenly, strongly, and closely punctured, flavous, each elytron with an oblique stripe from the middle of the base towards the suture, of greatly angulate shape and connected with a spot at the sides, a somewhat similar band, strongly angulate or dentate, below the

middle, and a spot near the apex blackish, the suture likewise narrowly black; below fulvous, the legs black, the femora more or less fulvous at the base; prosternum narrow, mesosternum transversely subquadrate.

Hab. Zongo, Mokoanghay, Congo. (Coll. Belgian Mus. and my own.)

Of this singularly marked species I received two exactly similar specimens from the Belgian Museum. The eyes are more ovate, less reniform, and more deeply notched than is generally the case in *Plagiodera*, and the whole appearance of the insect resembles more *Chrysomela*, but the shape of the thorax and the short dilated antennæ as well as the prosternum agree with *Plagiodera*; the elytral bands scarcely justify this expression, as they consist of longitudinal irregular-shaped marks partly connected.

MELASOMA QUADRILINEATUM, sp. n.

Testaceous, head piceous, closely punctured; thorax with three longitudinal bands, very closely punctured; elytra strongly and irregularly punctate, the sutural and lateral margins, as well as two longitudinal stripes, black.

Length 6 millim.

Of elongate shape, somewhat depressed; the head very closely and finely punctured, piceous, the parts of the mouth paler; antennæ very short, testaceous, the apical joints darker, slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides rounded, the surface punctured like the head, the sides with a small fovea, the middle of the disc with a broad longitudinal band, the sides with an elongate oblique spot, black; scutellum impunctate, black; elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures here and there arranged in irregular rows, more closely placed and of larger size at the sides, these with a narrow longitudinal costa placed near the lateral margin, a narrow longitudinal stripe placed on the shoulders and nearly extending to the apex, preceded by a similar stripe, as well as the sutural and lateral margins narrowly, blackish; below and the legs testaceous.

Hab. Matabeleland, near Tati.

Of this well-marked species, quite distinct from any of its African congeners, a single specimen is contained in my collection.

HALTICINÆ.

PHYLLOTRETA CAPENSIS, sp. n.

Dark bluish or greenish æneous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; head and thorax strongly and closely punctured; elytra semiregularly punctate-striate, the interstices sparingly and minutely punctured.

Length 2 millim.

Head very finely and closely punctured; the clypeus entirely contiguous with the face, rather convex and broad, punctured like the head; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra.

black, the lower five or six joints fulvous, third and fourth joint equal, slightly longer than the second, terminal four joints strongly thickened, about one-half longer than broad; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides moderately rounded, the anterior angles obliquely thickened, the surface minutely granulate, closely and rather strongly punctured; scutellum broader than long; elytra slightly widened towards the middle, the punctures slightly larger in size than those of the thorax, and arranged in somewhat irregular rows, intermixed with other minute punctures, the punctuation more distinct anteriorly; underside shining, greenish æneous, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long or slightly longer than the following joints together.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

From other African representatives of this genus the present species may be known by the arrangement of the punctures in distinct, although irregular and well-separated rows; the structure of the head, which is rather convex and without the slightest separation between the clypeus, will further assist in the recognition of the species, of which I received two specimens.

PHYLLOTRETA UNICOSTATA, sp. n.

Flavous, the breast and abdomen black; thorax minutely granulate, very finely and closely punctured; elytra greenish æneous, strongly and closely punctured in rows, the sides with a longitudinal costa.

Length 2 millim.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations obsolete, clypeus broadly triangular; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal four joints fuscous, short, and slightly widened, second and third joint equal, the following four much more elongate; thorax one-half broader than long, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, the sides straight, anterior angles thickened, posterior margin slightly sinuate at each side, the disc very finely and closely punctured, the interstices very minutely granulate, opaque, pale flavous; scutellum broader than long, black; elytra much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached, slightly geminate rows, with a single distinctly raised and acute costa extending from the shoulders nearly to the apex; below black; the legs flavous, the posterior femora strongly incrassate; prosternum very distinct.

Hab. Pt. Alfred, South Africa (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

There will be no difficulty in recognizing the present species, on account of its coloration and the sculpturing of the elytra; the general shape of the species and that of the thorax is typical of the genus, and the terminal short joints of the antennæ are peculiar to the species, of which I have received several examples.

LONGITARSUS SALISBURIENSIS, sp. n.

Elongate-ovate, winged, the head and thorax obscure fulvous, opaque, closely punctured; elytra flavous, punctured like the thorax

in closely approached rows; legs and antennæ pale, the apex of the latter and that of the posterior femora, as well as the breast, black.

Length 2 millim.

Head impunctate, obscure dark fulvous, the frontal elevations absent; antennæ extending somewhat beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal joints more or less fuscous, basal joint long and slender, the second slightly longer than the third, not thickened, terminal joints slightly dilated; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides straight, distinctly angulate before the middle, the surface closely and strongly punctured, slightly rugose, opaque, dark fulvous; scutellum piceous; elytra elongate, slightly widened below the middle, the apex rounded, covering the pygidium, the surface strongly punctured in closely approached rows, which are getting much finer towards the apex, the suture very narrowly infusate, the breast black; legs flavous, the tibiæ in the male rather dilated at the apex, the first joint of the anterior tarsi in the same sex greatly widened, the metatarsus of the posterior legs half the length of the tibia; the penis slender and curved, the sides near the apical portion with a distinct margin, the apex moderately pointed, preceded by an elongate cavity.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

This *Longitarsus* is so extremely closely allied to our *L. luridus* that I at first identified it with this species, but a close examination reveals some small but distinct and constant differences; these consist in the much longer basal joints of the antennæ in the present insect as well as the equally more elongate terminal joints; the male organ shows likewise differences in structure, inasmuch as there is no medial constriction as is the case in *L. luridus*, the sides also have a distinct thickened margin, and the anterior cavity is longer and larger; in all other respects the species agrees with the last-named species.

APHTHONA OVATIPENNIS, sp. n.

Short and ovate, winged, piceous below, apical joints of the antennæ black; head and thorax fulvous, impunctate; elytra pale testaceous, the suture blackish, the surface finely punctate-striate, the striæ widely placed, indistinct posteriorly.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, the carina strongly raised; antennæ long and slender, black, the lower three joints flavous, the third joint but slightly longer than the second, terminal joints elongate, scarcely thickened; thorax subquadrate, one-half broader than long, convex, the sides straight, angulate before the middle, the disc entirely impunctate, fulvous; scutellum piceous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, convex, narrowed towards the apex, the surface very finely punctured in somewhat irregular, rather distantly placed rows, which near the apex become obsolete, the interstices with some still finer punctures, a row of

deeper punctures is placed near the lateral margins; below and the posterior femora piceous; metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Smaller than *A. durbanensis* Jac., the thorax less transverse, the punctuation of the elytra and the striæ more widely placed, and the whole insect of half the size only and much less robust.

APHTHONA BICOLOR, sp. n.

Below bluish black, the head, basal joints of the antennæ, the thorax, and the legs flavous; thorax transverse, microscopically punctured; elytra metallic blue, strongly punctured in closely approached rows; posterior femora dark blue; abdomen fulvous.

Length 3 millim.

Of elongate, nearly parallel shape; the head impunctate, the frontal elevations strongly raised; the clypeus broadly convex between the antennæ, these extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the four or five lower joints flavous, the second joint scarcely shorter than the third, the following nearly equal; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, narrowed towards the apex, the posterior margin feebly rounded, the surface convex, flavous, with some extremely fine punctures, visible only under a strong lens; scutellum black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, very convex, metallic blue or greenish, the shoulders prominent, the punctures rather strong and arranged in closely approached, somewhat irregular rows, the punctures much finer towards the apex, the interstices somewhat wrinkled; the breast and the posterior femora bluish black; the rest of the legs and the abdomen fulvous or flavous; posterior tibiæ strongly widened and deeply sulcate; the metatarsus as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Headlands, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Of the same coloration as *A. bohemani* Jac., likewise an African species, but of double the size, and with strong and very closely approached rows of elytral punctures.

APHTHONA MARGINATA, sp. n.

Fulvous, the thorax subquadrate, impunctate; elytra very closely and finely punctured, metallic blue, the lateral margins flavous; apex of the posterior femora piceous.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations feebly raised, broadly trigonate, the carina rather elongate, distinct; antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, entirely fulvous, the second joint one-half shorter than the third, this and the fourth equal, the following joints more elongate and slender; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, scarcely narrowed anteriorly, the angles distinct, the surface convex, fulvous, impunctate; scutellum black; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, the surface very closely and finely punctured,

metallic blue, the interstices slightly wrinkled, the space near the lateral margins deeply sulcate and flavous, this colour also extending to the apical margins; below and the legs fulvous, apex of the posterior femora piceous, posterior tibia with a distinct spine; the metatarsus as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Angola.

Two specimens of this very well-marked and distinct species are in my collection.

APHTHONA MINUTA, sp. n.

Winged, entirely pale flavous or testaceous, the apical joints of the antennæ black; thorax impunctate; elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured in irregular rows.

Length 1 millim.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations distinct, bounded above by oblique grooves, carina acute and rather narrow; antennæ two-thirds the length of the body, the lower four joints flavous, the rest black, the second and third joints small, equal, the following slightly longer, terminal joint more elongate and feebly thickened; thorax one-half broader than long, slightly narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight, the surface somewhat depressed, with a very obsolete transverse depression near the base, entirely impunctate; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, parallel, the apex rounded, the surface with microscopically fine rows of punctures; posterior femora strongly incrassate, tibiæ dilated at the apex; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. O'Neil*). Many specimens.

One of the smallest species of the genus, perhaps most nearly allied to the European *A. pallida*, but of entirely uniform coloration with the exception of the antennæ; the penis is of parallel shape neither constricted nor widened, and with the apex broadly rounded, ending in a small point.

SERRAPHULA ELONGATA, sp. n.

Elongate, narrowed posteriorly, piceous below, above greenish æneous, the antennæ and the legs (the posterior femora excepted) fulvous; thorax coarsely and closely punctured; elytra closely punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Length 2 millim.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations trigonate, undivided; the clypeus strongly raised into a triangular ridge, which extends upwards between the antennæ; palpi rather slender; antennæ extending to the apex of the elytra, fulvous, the basal joint moderately long and stout, the second and third short, equal, the following joints gradually elongate and slightly thickened; thorax subquadrate, one-half broader than long, all the margins straight, the angles not produced, the surface closely and strongly punctured; scutellum broader than long; elytra rather long and convex, slightly widened towards the middle, rather pointed towards the apex, the

latter itself rounded, æneous, the punctures strong and closely placed, the interstices, especially at the sides, longitudinally costate; posterior femora piceous, strongly incrassate, the rest of the legs fulvous; posterior tibiæ furnished at the apex with a long styliform process, the sides of which are strongly serrate.

Hab. Port Alfred, South Africa (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

This is the second species of this interesting genus which I have received from Africa: like the typical form, the present species has the posterior tibiæ provided with a long, slightly curved and serrate prolongation, the tarsi being inserted much above the apex of the tibia, their first joint is extremely elongate and slender, the second one shorter, the claws are simple. (In my original description of the genus the claws are given as appendiculate, but another examination proves this to be incorrect, there is only a slight thickening of the base.) *S. elongata* is very closely allied to the type *S. ænea*, but is of more elongate shape, the antennæ are longer, the thorax is less transverse and the sides are not rounded, the surface is also much more strongly punctured and the elytra more distinctly costate. I received five specimens from the *Rev. J. O'Neil*.

HESPERA NATALENSIS, sp. n.

Black, finely pubescent, the basal joint of the antennæ fulvous; legs flavous; head and thorax finely granulate and punctured; elytra opaque, sculptured like the thorax; apex of the posterior femora piceous.

Length 2 millim.

Head minutely granulate, scarcely perceptibly punctured; frontal elevations and the carina strongly raised, shining, clypens in shape of a transverse ridge; antennæ extending nearly to the apex of the elytra, black, the basal joint more or less fulvous, second very short, third slightly shorter than the fourth, terminal joints elongate and rather thin; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly constricted at the base, nearly straight, the surface sculptured like the head and finely pubescent; elytra very finely transversely wrinkled, clothed with short white pubescence, their base distinctly wider than the thorax; below black, more shining; legs flavous, all the tibiæ mucronate; posterior femora moderately incrassate, their apex black; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together; prosternum extremely narrow, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

One of the smallest species of the genus and very closely allied to several Indian forms, at present undescribed. The general appearance of the insect is delicate and suggestive of *Luperus*, but the posterior femora are distinctly incrassate.

HESPERA INTERMEDIA, sp. n.

Entirely black, finely pubescent; thorax closely and finely rugose-

punctate; elytra sculptured like the thorax, clothed with very fine grey pubescence.

Length 3 millim.

Head minutely transversely granulate and sparingly punctured: frontal tubercles strongly marked, transverse; clypeus with an acutely raised central ridge; antennæ long and slender, the third joint twice the length of the second, very slightly shorter than the fourth joint: thorax one-half broader than long, the sides straight, the posterior margin rounded, the disc rather flat, finely rugosely punctured, sparingly pubescent; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, extremely closely rugose-punctate, of a rather finer texture than the thorax and clothed with short, silky, grey pubescence; posterior femora strongly incrassate, black as well as the under surface and the legs.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

This species is intermediate in size between *H. africanus* Jac. and *H. natalensis* just described; it differs from both in the entirely black antennæ and legs, also in the sculpturing of the thorax and that of the elytra, which is much more marked and rugose. I received two specimens from the *Rev. J. O'Neil*.

CHIRODICA PUNCTICOLLIS, sp. n.

Black, the head, basal joints of antennæ, and the thorax and legs fulvous; elytra dark blue, like the thorax, very finely and closely punctured and minutely granulate; posterior femora bluish black.

Length 4 millim.

Of elongate parallel shape, the head broad, impunctate, reddish fulvous, the frontal elevations broadly trigonate, divided by a narrow groove; clypeus strongly thickened, narrowly transverse; antennæ robust, extending slightly below the middle of the elytra, black, the lower two or three joints fulvous, basal joint curved and thickened at the apex, second joint short, the third one-half longer, the following more elongate and somewhat dilated; thorax subquadrate, one-half broader than long, all the margins nearly straight, the anterior angles slightly obliquely thickened, the surface somewhat depressed, minutely granulate and finely and closely punctured; scutellum broad, black: elytra dark blue, sculptured like the thorax; breast and abdomen black; legs robust, the anterior four fulvous, the posterior ones more or less piceous; posterior tibiæ with a strong spur, carinate, anterior tibiæ unarmed; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together; prosternum extremely narrow, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

The genus *Chirodica* is of rather peculiar shape on account of the flattened and nearly quadrate thorax; the antennæ seem to vary rather in structure, as they are nearly moniliform and short in *C. chalcoptera* Germ., but much more elongate in the other species described by Baly. The present insect may be known from

C. chalcoptera by the finely punctured and granulate upper surface and the entirely unicolorous blue elytra. Mr. Marshall has sent me three specimens of it.

CHIRODICA FULVICORNIS, sp. n.

Narrowly elongate, black, the antennæ fulvous, the head, thorax, and legs flavous; thorax impunctate, the sides rounded; elytra closely and finely punctured, black.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, strongly obliquely grooved above the eyes; frontal elevations broad and flattened, apex of the clypeus between the antennæ rather broad, palpi distinctly thickened; antennæ extending to the base of the elytra, entirely fulvous, all the joints, with the exception of the first, short, the terminal ones thickened; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, the angles distinct, very slightly thickened, the surface entirely impunctate; scutellum black, impunctate; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, very feebly depressed below the base and the scutellum, black, shiny, finely, closely, and evenly punctured; legs rather robust, flavous; breast and abdomen black; the last abdominal segment with a round fovea (σ ?); prosternum very narrow, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. West Africa.

Closely allied to *C. wollastoni* Baly, but with the antennæ entirely fulvous and the sides of the thorax rounded, not straight.

JAMESONIA (THRYMNES) FEMORALIS, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 12.)

Oblong, the head, antennæ (excepting the basal joints), the breast and abdomen, and the posterior legs black; thorax fulvous, impunctate; elytra violaceous blue, very minutely and closely punctured; base of posterior femora fulvous.

Length 4 millim.

Head black, impunctate, the frontal elevations trigonate, oblique; clypeus with a long and acutely raised central ridge; palpi black; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, third and fourth joints equal, each one-half longer than the second, following joints more elongate; thorax one-half broader than long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the sides and the posterior angles rounded, anterior angles oblique, the surface microscopically punctured, fulvous; scutellum triangular, black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, elongate, convex, metallic bluish or violaceous, extremely finely and closely punctured; legs fulvous, the apex of the posterior femora, their tibiæ and the tarsi blackish, posterior tibiæ with a long spine; prosternum extremely narrow, anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Port Alfred, South Africa (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

Differing entirely in coloration from the other species of the genus described by Weise and myself. I received eight specimens from the Rev. J. O'Neil.

JAMESONIA NIGRIPENNIS, sp. n.

Black, the lower portion of the face and the thorax reddish fulvous, the latter very minutely punctured; elytra opaque, black, closely and more distinctly punctured than the thorax; legs black.

Length 3 millim.

Head broad, impunctate, the vertex black, the lower portion in shape of a large subquadrate patch, fulvous, frontal elevations very broad; carina rather blunt, anterior edge of the clypeus straight; antennæ robust, extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the second and third joint small, equal, third and following joints thickened, about twice as long as broad; thorax twice as broad as long, convex, the sides rounded, the posterior angles rather oblique, the surface extremely minutely punctured, reddish fulvous; scutellum black; elytra slightly broader at the base than the thorax, very slightly narrowed posteriorly, black, opaque, closely and finely punctured; below and the legs black, posterior femora strongly incrassate; the tibiæ with a long spine; the metatarsus as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

Distinguished by the opaque black elytra, antennæ, and legs, and the colour of the head; the eyes in this species are, however, much more distantly placed than in the other members of the genus, and the posterior angles of the thorax are less rounded: all other characters agree with the typical species.

DECARIA OBSCURA, sp. n.

Below and the legs pale fulvous, above obscure dark fulvous, antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black; thorax extremely minutely, elytra more distinctly punctured, the punctures arranged in very close semiregular rows; antennæ ten-jointed.

Length 2 millim.

Head impunctate, obscure fulvous or piceous, frontal elevations transverse, broad; carina distinct; antennæ closely approached at the base, black, the lower two joints fulvous, second joint very small, third and following joints triangularly dilated, rather broad and robust; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles slightly obliquely thickened, basal margin distinctly concave in front of the scutellum, the disc obscure dark fulvous, with a few minute punctures; scutellum broad, impunctate; elytra distinctly wider at the base than the thorax, slightly widened towards the middle and gradually narrowed posteriorly, the apex rounded, the surface convex, subcylindrical, rather strongly punctured in closely approached semiregular rows; posterior femora strongly incrassate; posterior tibiæ with a long spine, their metatarsus as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Rhobomp, Sierra Leone.

This cannot be *D. tricolor* Weise from the same locality, as the author describes the antennæ as yellowish brown and the elytra as

very finely punctured, with the anterior fourth portion black. Three specimens are before me, which do not differ from each other.

SPHÆRODERMA MASHONANA, sp. n.

Subglobulose, reddish fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi black; thorax extremely minutely and rather closely punctured; elytra punctured like the thorax, the punctures irregularly placed.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, the clypeus deflexed anteriorly, with a distinct central longitudinal carina; eyes very large; the antennæ extending to the base of the thorax only, flavous, the terminal five or six joints fuscous, subtriangularly dilated, the last strongly pointed; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, with a very narrow margin, the anterior angles rather thickened and obtusely rounded, the posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, sinuate at the sides, the surface closely and very finely punctured; scutellum triangular, pointed; elytra subglobular, evenly and very strongly convex, the shoulders rounded and slightly prominent, the punctures not or scarcely larger than those of the thorax, irregularly distributed and here and there arranged in lines, those near the lateral margins nearly obsolete; elytral epipleuræ extremely broad and concave; legs and the underside fulvous, the coxæ and the tibiæ and tarsi blackish; prosternum elongate, constricted at the middle, strongly punctured.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, May and October (*G. Marshall*).

Resembling somewhat in size and shape the European *Argopus ahvensis* Gebl., but still more convex, the antennæ very short and dilated, and the punctuation of its upper surface very fine. The present species is the largest of the genus known to me from Africa.

BLEPHARIDA REGULARIS, sp. n.

Subquadrate ovate, fulvous; head and thorax flavous, the latter minutely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the sides, with numerous closely placed flavous spots, the lateral margins broadly flavous, spotted with fulvous.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head very sparingly and finely punctured, flavous, with a deep semicircular groove in front of the eyes; clypeus broad and flat; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal six joints short and thick; thorax more than twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles thickened, the surface extremely finely punctured, only visible under a strong lens, with two small round depressions near the lateral margins; elytra with ten rows of deep and closely placed punctures, the subsutural one short, the punctures fulvous, the interstices varied at regular intervals with fulvous and flavous

spots, the last interstice near the margins broad, flavous, crossed from the middle downwards with fulvous stripes.

Hab. Africa.

Whether this is the species described by Thuuberg as *Podontia stolidia* I am not certain, the description is not detailed enough to be sure about it; the terminal joints of the antennæ are given as black and the thorax as impunctate; the position and number of the elytral spots are not mentioned. The present species differs from all its African congeners with which I am acquainted in the regular or semiregular numbers of the flavous spots, which form no bands or other pattern, but are distributed evenly and closely on every interstice; I possess three specimens, which show no differences in that respect, but have no exact localities.

DIBOLIA BIMACULATA, sp. n.

Bluish black, above metallic blue, the basal joints of the antennæ flavous; thorax closely semirugose-punctate; elytra finely and closely punctate-striate, each elytron with a fulvous spot near the apex.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Of convex, subcylindrical shape; the head with a few fine punctures, metallic greenish; clypeus triangularly raised; eyes elongate and large; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints flavous, the basal joint stained with piceous above, elongate, slender, the second as long as the third joint, terminal joints gradually and moderately thickened; thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the anterior angles very slightly thickened, the surface irregularly wrinkled, rather finely and closely punctured; scutellum small, triangular, black; elytra very closely and finely punctate-striate, the rows rather irregular here and there; each elytron with a large, subquadrate, slightly oblique fulvous patch near the apex; femora metallic blue; tibiæ and tarsi black, posterior tibiæ strongly widened towards the apex, the edges dentate, the apex with a robust, double-pointed fulvous spur; the metatarsus slender, as long as the following two joints together.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (G. Marshall).

I received a single specimen of this pretty little species from Mr. Marshall.

DIBOLIA AFRICANA, sp. n.

Dark metallic greenish, the antennæ black; thorax strongly and remotely punctured; elytra strongly and very closely punctured in irregular rows.

Length 3 millim.

Head finely and remotely punctured, the eyes widely separated, frontal elevations feebly raised; clypeus convex, triangular; antennæ extending to the base of the elytra, black, the lower three joints more or less stained with fulvous, the second, third, and fourth

joints equal, rather short, terminal joints rather thick; thorax more than twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides feebly rounded, the surface remotely and strongly punctured; elytra widened towards the middle, the punctures about the same size as those on the thorax and arranged in irregular, very closely approached rows, distinct to the apex; below and the legs coloured like the upper surface; the posterior tibiæ strongly widened at the apex, with their edges serrate, the emarginate spur at the apex fulvous, as well as the claws.

Hab. Nairobi, 5500 ft., Kikuyu Forest, Brit. East Africa (Mr. Mackinder). (Type in the Oxford Mus. Collection.)

Of rather more robust appearance than *D. trimeni* Baly, and much more strongly punctured than that species. Differing from *D. intermedia* Baly in the metallic green legs and the black antennæ.

CHÆTOCNEMA SUBATERRIMA, sp. n.

Black, the antennæ, the anterior and posterior tibiæ and tarsi flavous; head impunctate, deeply foveolate near the eyes; thorax extremely finely and closely punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally convex.

Length 2 millim.

Head entirely impunctate, blackish, opaque, with a deep longitudinal fovea near the eyes; clypeus separated from the face by a deep groove, very broad, nearly subquadrate, its lower portion furnished with some grey hairs; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, entirely flavous, the third to the sixth joints slender, the following joints slightly thickened but elongate, basal joint about one-half longer than the second; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles strongly thickened, the surface very minutely, evenly, and closely punctured, the basal margin not accompanied by an impressed line, but with some large punctures at each side; scutellum extremely short, transverse; elytra very convex, subcylindrical, strongly narrowed and pointed posteriorly, the punctures deep, closely placed and regular, distinct to the apex, the interstices convex, especially so near the sides and apex, impunctate, the fourth, fifth, and sixth interstices shortened and joined at the end, from thence to the apex continued into a single costa; the anterior legs flavous, as well as the rest of the tibiæ and tarsi; the femora blackish, the posterior ones very greatly incrassate; underside scarcely punctured; prosternum rugose-punctate.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

This is one of the few species which show no trace of a metallic gloss, being nearly entirely black; the very convex, posteriorly strongly pointed elytra and their costate interstices, together with the entirely impunctate head, will assist in the recognition of the species.

GALERUCINÆ.

ASBECESTA ORNATICOLLIS, sp. n.

Flavous, the head and the anterior half of the thorax black, the base of the latter fulvous, strongly punctured; elytra finely and closely punctured, testaceous, the base with a narrow, deeply emarginate blue band, another transverse narrow band or spot placed below the middle.

Length 5 millim.

This species, of which two specimens were received by Prof. Poulton from Mr. H. J. Mackinder, who obtained them at Nairobi, Kikuyu Forest, in East Africa, is so closely allied to the following one that it will only be necessary to point out the differences, which comprise the colour of the head and that of the thorax; the sides of the latter also are almost straight, not so strongly rounded anteriorly; the bands of the elytra are very narrow and the anterior one is deeply emarginate, the posterior band still narrower and not quite extending to the suture; lastly, the scutellum is black, not fulvous; the underside seems to be of the latter colour, but the specimens being glued to cards I am not quite certain as to this.

Type in the Oxford Museum Collection.

ASBECESTA ORNATA, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 11.)

Flavous, the head and thorax fulvous; elytra finely and closely punctured, flavous, a transverse band at the base and another near the apex dark blue.

Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations very strongly raised, trigonate, bounded behind by a deep transverse groove; clypeus triangular, strongly swollen; antennæ flavous, the third and fourth joints equal, slightly longer than the second, the following joints gradually widened, robust; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded before the middle, the disc with a deep transverse sulcus, sparingly punctured anteriorly, more closely so within the depression; scutellum fulvous; elytra finely and closely punctured, the punctuation indistinct near the apex, the ground-colour pale flavous, the base with a transverse, rather broad, dark blue band, extending a little way downwards at the sides, with its posterior margin rather deeply indented near the suture, near the apex another equally broad band extends from the lateral to the sutural margin; the sides of the elytra with a rather strongly marked longitudinal sulcation; below pale fulvous, the legs flavous.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*Barker*); also Mozambique.

I received several specimens of this distinct species from Mr. Barker. A single specimen from Mozambique contained in my collection differs in the shape of the posterior elytral band, which surrounds the sides and apical margins, including a spot of the ground-colour; other differences I am unable to find.

MALACOSOMA VARIIPES, sp. n.

The antennæ, breast, and the legs black, the head and thorax rufous, the latter impunctate, subquadrate; elytra extremely finely punctured, rufous; base of the femora of the latter colour.

Length 6 millim.

Head rufous, impunctate, the frontal elevations transverse, the carina acutely raised, labrum black; antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the third joint one-half longer than the second, the following joints more elongate, slender; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides feebly rounded before the middle, the posterior angles strongly oblique, the posterior margin rounded, anterior angles thickened, the disc impunctate, or with some microscopically fine punctures, convex, rufous; scutellum obscure piceous; elytra widened posteriorly, convex, of the same colour as the thorax, extremely closely and finely punctured; the breast, the apex of the femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi black; the base of the femora and the abdomen rufous; tibiæ mucronate; prosternum very narrow, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Natal.

Distinct from every other species of the genus in its system of coloration. Quedenfeldt has described several species as *Malacosoma* from Central Africa; with one of them, *M. deformicorne*, the present insect agrees partly in coloration but not at all in structure; and as Quedenfeldt makes no mention of the state of the cavities nor the mucronate or non-mucronate tibiæ, it is doubtful whether he had a true *Malacosoma* before him; his description agrees far better with a species of *Megalognatha*.

LUPERUS MARSHALLI, sp. n.

Black, the antennæ and the legs flavous; thorax transverse, obsolete sulcate; elytra with a few minute punctures.

Length 4 millim.

Head extremely finely granulate and punctured, when seen under a strong lens, the frontal elevations very distinct, strongly oblique and joined at the apex; clypeus narrow, strongly thickened; antennæ nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, flavous, the second and third joints short, equal, the apical four joints much constricted at the extreme base; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, feebly rounded anteriorly, the angles thickened, the disc with a shallow transverse sulcus, very finely punctured, black, shining; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, punctured like the latter, the punctures scarcely perceptible; below black; the legs long and slender, all the tibiæ mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very long; prosternum invisible between the coxæ, the anterior cotyloid cavities open.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal, on acacia-trees (*G. Marshall*).

Somewhat resembling our *L. niger*, but with entirely flavous antennæ and legs and the thorax with a shallow sulcus.

SERMYLOIDES UNIFASCIATA, sp. n.

Elongate, fulvous, antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black; thorax transverse, narrowed anteriorly, extremely finely punctured; elytra very closely and distinctly punctured, flavous, the margins, a triangular spot surrounding the scutellum, and a transverse band below the middle black.

Length 5-6 millim.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations broadly transverse, labrum flavous, palpi piceous; antennæ long and slender, extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the basal three joints fulvous, second joint small, the third, one-half longer, oblique at the apex, the following joints somewhat thickened, the terminal ones more slender; thorax transverse, the sides obliquely narrowed in front, nearly straight, the surface microscopically punctured, fulvous; scutellum fulvous, triangular; elytra convex, nearly parallel, very closely punctured, flavous, the lateral, sutural, and apical margins black, a triangular sutural black spot surrounds the scutellum, below the middle is a transverse band, widened at the suture and at the sides and connected with the black margins, this band encloses a round spot near the apex, of the ground colour; below and the legs flavous, all the tibiæ mucronate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, on *Zizyphus* (*G. Marshall*).

This is the second African representative of this genus, the other species, *S. maculata* Jac., having been provisionally placed by me in the genus *Sermyla* (*Trans. Ent. Soc. London*, 1895, p. 333). The present species has lately been sent by Mr. Marshall, and another careful examination proves the two insects with far more right to be placed in *Sermylodes*, which is distinguished by filiform antennæ, incrassate penultimate joint of the palpi, a transverse non-impressed and anteriorly narrowed thorax, in having prolonged elytral epipleuræ, mucronate tibiæ, and an elongate posterior metatarsus, also by a very narrow and convex prosternum and closed anterior cavities; all these characters are present in the two African species, but the antennæ have no incrassate and elongate third joint as is the case with the male in the typical form *S. basalis*. This is, however, a sexual character only, and of no value in classification used by itself. All the species of the genus known until now are inhabitants of the Malayan islands.

MONOLEPTA STRIATIPENNIS, sp. n.

Oblong, very convex; below piceous, above testaceous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black; thorax very short, remotely punctured; elytra with extremely close rows of deep punctures, the interstices slightly convex; legs testaceous.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations transverse; antennæ rather long and slender, black, the lower four joints more or less

testaceous, third joint very slightly longer than the second, the following more elongate, terminal joint widened at the middle but not longer than the preceding one; thorax very short, more than twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides straight, the surface rather remotely but distinctly punctured; scutellum proportionally large; elytra strongly convex towards the apex, strongly punctured in regular and very closely approached rows, distinct to the apex, the interstices slightly longitudinally convex, their epipleuræ entirely absent below the middle; underside piceous; legs slender, testaceous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi very long.

Hab. Kurazol, East Africa.

This small species is not difficult to recognize on account of its short thorax and the sculpturing of the elytra, which differs from any species with which I am acquainted.

MONOLEPTA NIGROCINCTA, sp. n.

Flavous, antennæ fuscous; thorax transverse, impunctate; elytra finely and closely punctured, very narrowly margined with black; lateral margins of the thorax obscure piceous.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations transverse, the clypeus broad; labrum black; antennæ extending slightly beyond the middle of the elytra, fuscous, the lower three joints flavous, second and third joints short, equal, the rest elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, the angles distinct, posterior margin moderately rounded, the surface convex, impunctate, flavous, the lateral margins piceous; scutellum fuscous; elytra subcylindrical, very finely and closely punctured, the interstices somewhat wrinkled, the extreme margins piceous or black; elytral epipleuræ entirely indistinct below the shoulders, margined with black; below flavous as well as the legs; the anterior tibiæ unarmed, the posterior tibiæ with a long spine, their metatarsus very long.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

Similar in colour to *Candezea dahlmanni* Jac., but the elytral epipleuræ indistinct below the shoulders, the antennæ and the underside of different coloration, and the general size smaller; *C. tenuicornis* Jac. is likewise nearly similarly coloured, but varies also in the same structural differences pointed out, the smaller size, more slender antennæ, pale labrum, and the absence of the thoracic black lateral margins; *C. nigrosuturalis* Jac. has the underside black.

MONOLEPTA EXCLAMATIONIS, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 9.)

Fulvous, the head and the intermediate joints of the antennæ black; thorax subquadrate, closely punctured; elytra widened posteriorly, punctured like the thorax, the lateral margins anteriorly, an interrupted longitudinal stripe (widened and abbreviated posteriorly), and a small spot at the apex black.

Length 5 millim.

Head black, opaque, the frontal elevations broad, trigonate, bounded by a transverse groove behind, clypeus with an oblique

row of deep punctures on each side; antennæ long and slender, the lower three joints flavous below, black above, the following five and the last joint of the latter colour, the ninth and tenth pale flavous, basal joint long and curved, club-shaped, second slightly shorter than the third; thorax nearly quadrate, the sides very feebly rounded at the middle, the anterior angles thickened, the posterior margin rounded, the surface crowded with punctures of different sizes, fulvous; scutellum small, trigonate; elytra widened towards the apex, of similar sculpture to the thorax, fulvous, the basal and lateral margins (the latter to below the middle), a short stripe at the middle of the base, followed by a longer stripe placed at the middle of the disc, curved and thickened at its apex, black, between these two stripes another indistinct black line is seen in some specimens as well as a minute black spot at the extreme apex of the elytra; below and the legs fulvous, the knees, base of the tibiæ, and the tarsi more or less piceous; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together; elytral epipleuræ very broad at the base, indistinct below the middle.

Hab. Verulam, Natal (*G. Marshall*).

A well-marked species and resembling much *M. nigrolineata* Motsch., from Japan, but of different sculpture, the head black, and the colour of the antennæ and legs different.

MONOCIDA INORNATA, sp. n.

Below blackish, above flavous; antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous; thorax with a few extremely minute punctures; elytra more distinctly but finely and very closely punctured; posterior tibiæ and tarsi black.

Length 5 millim.

Head fulvous, impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly developed; clypeus in shape of a narrow transverse ridge; antennæ slender, black, the lower three joints fulvous or entirely of the first-named colour, third joint one half longer than the second, fourth twice the length of the third; thorax subquadrate, distinctly narrowed at the base, the sides rounded before the middle, the anterior angles slightly prominent, the surface with a few minute punctures; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, the punctation very close and fine, the epipleuræ continued below the middle; breast and abdomen blackish, the last abdominal segments more or less flavous; femora fulvous; all the tibiæ mucronate, the four posterior ones (the base excepted) and the tarsi black; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Headlands, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

This, the second species of the genus, may possibly be a local form of *M. suturata* Jac. (*P. Z. S.* 1899, p. 370), but the head is fulvous and the elytra have no sutural nor lateral black bands and are more strongly punctured; the constriction of the thorax at the

base, the mucronate tibiæ, and the closed anterior cavities are the principal characters by which the genus may be known.

ESTCOURTIANA, gen. nov.

Oblong, glabrous; the antennæ short, the joints submoniliform; thorax subquadrate, without depressions; elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ continued below the middle; all the tibiæ with a spine at the apex; the first joint of the tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum nearly invisible, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Amongst the genera with closed anterior cavities, the present one seems most nearly allied to *Ergana* Chap., but the antennæ in that genus are filiform and the thorax much more transversely shaped. The only species of the genus here described, known to me, is a small insect of nearly subcylindrical shape which I have received from Natal and Mashonaland.

ESTCOURTIANA BIFASCIATA, sp. n.

Below black, above testaceous, the head partly black; thorax minutely punctured, with a central black band and a lateral spot; elytra nearly impunctate, each elytron with a broad longitudinal black band nearly extending to the apex.

Var. *a*. The elytral bands replaced by an anterior and posterior spot; head fulvous.

Var. *b*. Elytra without any markings.

Length 3 millim.

Head impunctate, black, obliquely grooved above the eyes, the frontal elevations obsolete, oblique; clypeus flavous, rather broad; palpi rather robust, the apical joint conical; antennæ very short, the lower five or six joints flavous, the others fuscous, the third joint about one-half longer than the second, the following joints widened, all very short; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, the angles acute, the surface very finely and subremotely punctured, with a rather deep fovea near the anterior angles; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, with some extremely fine punctures near the suture, the rest nearly impunctate, testaceous, a broad black band extends from the middle of the base nearly to the apex; the underside and the femora black, the tibiæ and tarsi flavous.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal, Salisbury, Mashonaland, obtained by sweeping (*G. Marshall*).

The specimens from Natal all belong to the varieties and it may just be possible that they represent a closely allied species, but I cannot find any differences of importance except those of coloration; the thorax is a trifle more transverse in shape and the extreme sutural margin is likewise black: in the variety *a* the elytra have an elongate black spot anteriorly and a rounded one below the middle, thus indicating the direction of the band; in the variety *b* all markings except those of the thorax are absent, these latter

represent a longitudinal central stripe, narrowed at the base, and a lateral small round black spot.

CANDEZEA CENTROMACULATA, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 10.)

Fulvous, antennæ and legs flavous; thorax minutely punctured, flavous, with a central black band; elytra extremely closely and finely punctured, flavous, with a broad transverse band at the base and another below the middle black.

Length 5 millim.

Of rather broad and robust shape, the head reddish fulvous, impunctate, the frontal elevations broad, trigonate, anterior margin of the clypeus straight; antennæ extending to the apex of the elytra, flavous, the last joint fuscous, the third joint but slightly longer than the second, the fourth as long as the basal joint; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides and the anterior margin straight, the basal one strongly rounded, the surface very minutely and closely punctured, the middle of the disc with a shallow transverse groove, flavous, with a central longitudinal black band, slightly widened anteriorly and extending from the base to the apex; scutellum black; elytra widened towards the middle, punctured like the thorax, flavous, with a transverse black band at the base, which gradually widens at the sides, to which it extends for about one-fourth of the length of the elytra, another band of more regular shape is placed below the middle, elytral epipleuræ extending below the middle; the breast and abdomen fulvous; the legs flavous; the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*Barker*).

Distinguished from all other African species placed in this genus and in *Monolepta* by the band of the thorax and the width of the elytral black bands.

CANDEZEA SULCICOLLIS, sp. n.

Entirely flavous, the terminal joints of the antennæ black only; thorax transverse, finely punctured, the disc obsoletely sulcate; elytra punctured like the thorax.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations broad and flat, divided by the rather broad posterior portion of the clypeus; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints flavous, the second joint scarcely smaller than the third, the following joints elongate and slender; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, the posterior margin oblique at the sides, the surface finely and closely punctured, with a transverse sulcus at the middle, more marked at the sides but not extending to the lateral margins, the anterior angles thickened, not produced; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders not prominent, the punctation fine and close, the interstices slightly wrinkled, epipleuræ narrow but continued below

the middle; below and the legs flavous; the metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate, its extreme base stained with black.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*), on *Zizyphus*.

Amongst the smaller uniformly coloured species of this genus there is none in which the thorax has a similar transverse sulcus; this character and the colour of the antennæ will help in the recognition of the species.

CANDEZEA MOLIROENSIS, sp. n.

Fulvous, the antennæ and the thorax flavous, the latter scarcely perceptibly punctured; elytra very closely and distinctly punctured, flavous, a sutural spot at the base, a broad transverse band at the middle, and the lateral and apical margins black.

Length 4 millim.

Of very convex and posteriorly widened shape; the head extremely finely punctured at the vertex, rather broad, the frontal elevations narrowly oblique, clypeus broad, triangular; antennæ fulvous (the last three joints wanting), the third joint double the length of the second; thorax short, more than twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides perfectly straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface microscopically punctured, flavous, scutellum fulvous; elytra strongly convex, very distinctly, closely, and evenly punctured, their epipleuræ continued below the middle, black, the disc flavous, the suture at the base with an elongate black spot nearly connected with a very broad transverse band at the middle of triangular shape, its greatest width being at the suture, the margins of which it does not quite reach, the shoulders and the entire lateral and apical margins are likewise black; below and the legs fulvous; metatarsus of the posterior legs very long.

Hab. Moliro, Congo. (Coll. Belgian Mus. and my own.)

This *Candezea* much resembles in coloration and otherwise certain varieties of *C. variopennis* Jac. from Natal, but in that species the antennæ, with the exception of the basal joint and the underside, are nearly always black, the head is less broad, the base of the antennæ is more closely approached, and the thorax more distinctly punctured; but for all that the present species may only be another local variety of the very variable insect to which I have alluded.

CANDEZEA O'NEILI, sp. n.

Below and the tibiæ and tarsi black, above testaceous; antennæ fuscous; thorax impunctate; elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, flavous or pale fulvous, the frontal elevations strongly raised and broad, clypeus broad, triangular, with a slightly raised central ridge, labrum piceous; antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, slender, the second joint short, the third, one-half longer, the following joints very elongate and equal; thorax scarcely one-half broader than long, slightly narrowed at the base and apex,

the sides feebly rounded at the middle, the angles distinct but not produced, the basal margin but slightly rounded, the surface entirely impunctate; scutellum triangular, fuscous; elytra with their greatest width below the middle, wider at the base than the thorax, the surface with some very minute punctures, only visible under a very strong lens; below black or piceous, the femora flavous, the tibiæ and tarsi black, all the tibiæ mucronate; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following three joints together; elytral epipleuræ continued below the middle.

Hab. Port Alfred, South Africa (*Rev. J. O'Neil*).

Amongst the unicolorous or for the most part flavous species of this genus known from Africa, the present one seems most nearly allied to *C. mashonana* Jac., but is only half the size of that species, which has also a flavous underside, and the metatarsus of the posterior legs much longer; *C. nigrotibialis* Jac. is likewise larger, and the lower joints of the antennæ as well as the underside are flavous and the elytra distinctly punctured; in several other species the tibiæ and tarsi are flavous. I dedicate this species to the *Rev. J. O'Neil*, in recognition of his constant endeavours to explore the entomological fauna of his district.

CANDEZEA LIVINGSTONII, sp. n.

Pale flavous or testaceous, the apical joints of the antennæ and the breast black; thorax finely punctured, obsolete sulcate; elytra very finely and closely punctured.

Length 3 millim.

Head rather broad, impunctate; clypeus strongly thickened, bounded behind by a deep transverse groove; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, the lower four or five joints flavous, the rest black, the second and third joints equal, short, the fourth double the length and equal to the following joints; thorax transverse, twice as broad as long, the sides very feebly rounded at the middle, the posterior margin rounded, the surface with a shallow transverse sulcus at the middle, finely and closely punctured; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, extremely closely and finely punctured, the interstices somewhat wrinkled, their epipleuræ very narrow below the middle; legs flavous, all the tibiæ armed with a spine, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate; the breast black.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, obtained by sweeping (*G. Marshall*).

One of the small species of the genus, distinguished by the transverse sulcus of the thorax and the black breast.

SARDOIDES NIGRICORNIS, sp. n.

Dark metallic blue, the antennæ black; thorax with a deep transverse sulcus; elytra flavous, finely punctured, the sutural and lateral margins metallic blue.

Length 5-6 millim.

♂. Elongate and parallel, dark metallic blue; the head impunctate, the frontal elevations strongly raised, trigonate, the carina

acute; antennæ extending nearly to the apex of the elytra, black, all the joints, with the exception of the second, elongate, the third joint shorter than the fourth, terminal joint thinner and more cylindrical in shape than the others; thorax about one-half broader than long, slightly constricted at the base, the angles tuberculiform, the sides nearly straight, the disc with a very deep and broad sulcus, metallic blue, the non-impressed parts very finely punctured, the anterior portion with another small depression; scutellum broad, metallic blue; elytra finely and closely punctured, with traces of longitudinal sulci, flavous, the margins narrowly metallic blue; below and the legs metallic blue.

Hab. Natal. (Coll. Mr. Andrewes and my own.)

At first sight this species entirely resembles the type of the genus, *S. viridicollis* Jac. (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1895, p. 333), but may be at once distinguished by the colour of the antennæ and that of the legs; but this is not the only difference. The male of the present insect differs from that of *S. viridicollis* in having the antennæ longer and more robust, with the intermediate joints slightly dilated; the thorax, instead of having two deep foveæ, has a continued broad sulcus, nearly extending to the sides: in the female the antennæ are much shorter, very robust, and the thorax has two foveæ as in the allied species; but in all the specimens the colour of the antennæ and that of the legs agrees with the male of the insect described here, the general size is also rather larger.

PLATYXANTHA BICINCTA, sp. n. (Plate XX. fig. 8.) *

Flavous, the head and thorax reddish fulvous, the latter impunctate, transversely sulcate; elytra extremely minutely punctured, flavous, a narrow transverse band at the base and another near the apex dark metallic blue.

Length 4 millim.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations very narrow, in the shape of a transverse ridge, clypeus strongly raised, narrowly triangular; antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the apical joint fuscous, the second joint small, the third and following joints equal, nearly subcylindrical; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides feebly rounded, the angles acute, slightly tuberculiform, the surface impunctate, deeply transversely sulcate, the sulcus interrupted at the middle, scutellum fulvous; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, extremely finely punctured, flavous, the base with a narrow transverse band, extending to the margins, the latter and another band near the apex metallic dark blue; below fulvous, legs flavous; tibiæ unarmed; the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

A rather small species, possessing all the characters of the genus: it may be known by the colour of the antennæ, which have only the last joint dark, and by the two blue transverse bands of the elytra.